

**The whole art of chyrurgery, being the theorique and practice of the same / [Edward Edwards].**

**Contributors**

Edwards, Edward, Doctor in Physick, active 1636.

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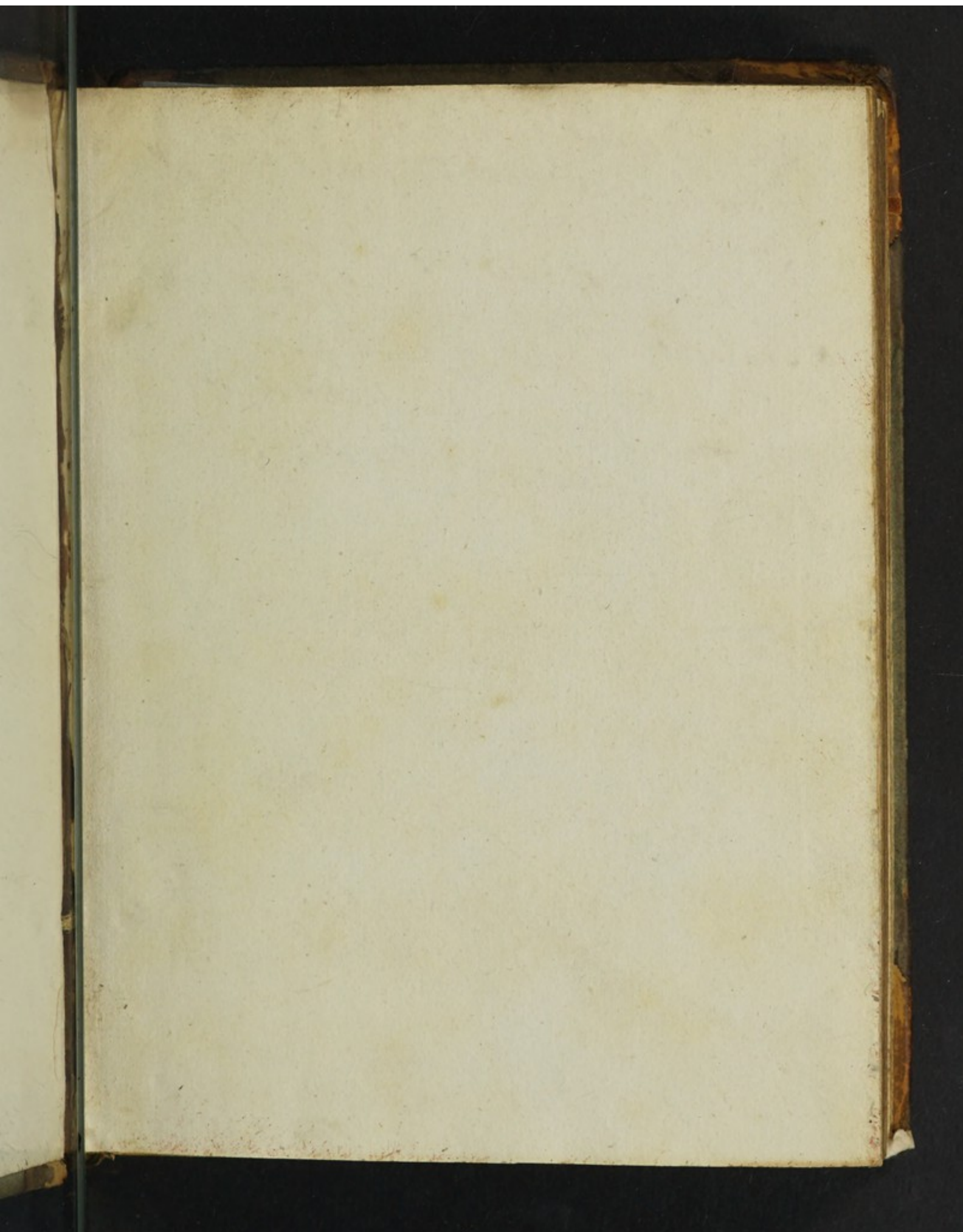








1586  
1621





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THE VVHOLE ART  
OF  
CHYRVRGERY,

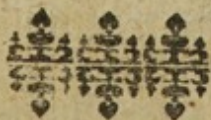
Being the Theorique and Practique of  
the same.

*Briefely composed for the benefit of those  
that are solicitous of their Healths in these dange-  
rous times: But more especially for those that  
delight in the Knowledge of the worthy  
Profession of Physicke and  
Chyrurgery.*

BY

Ed. Edw. D. Physf.

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LONDON,

Printed by Tho. Harper, and are to be sold by  
William Sheares, at the signe of the Har-  
row, in the New Exchange.

*Index*  
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THE WHOLE ART  
OF  
CHYRVYGERY  
Being the Theorique and Principles of  
the same.

Partly composed for the benefit of those  
that are ignorant of their Health in the danger  
ous times: But more especially for those that  
delight in the Knowledge of the nature  
Properties of simple  
Chyrurgie.



B. Y.  
Ed. Edm. D. B.

LONDON  
Printed by W. Stansfeld  
at the Sign of the Sun in St. Dunstons Church  
in the Strand.

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warded  
only in



T O H I S W O R T H Y  
Friends Master *Alexander Read* Doctor  
of *Physick*, and the rest of the Brethren of  
the Worshipfull Company of Chyrurgians, of the  
Citie of *London* : *Ed: Edwards*, Doctour of  
Phylick, wisheth prosperitie; and good  
*success*e in their Art, with increase of  
*knowledge* to Gods glory, and  
the great good of the  
Weale publick,  
&c.



Worthy Friends: having considered the  
great labour, industry, and study, re-  
quired in the thrice worthy, excellent  
and needfull faculty of *Chyrurgerie*;  
which God of his great love to Man-  
kind have ordained to preserve us. By  
comforting us in curing our infirmi-  
ties laid upon us sinfull wretches; whereby hee will be  
glorified: How ought we then to use our best endeavours  
by all meanes possible to seeke to attain to the highest de-  
gree of knowledge herein, that wee may, whereby God  
may be glorified, the patient releevd, and the Artist re-  
warded. And not to rest satisfied, as too too many doe  
only in what they have learned, by tradition from their

Masters; looking only what Medicines their Masters used: for Tumours, Wounds, Ulcers, &c. whose Masters (no doubt) knew the differences of those Infirmities with the varieties thereof, and all other circumstances thereto belonging; and how to change, adde, or diminish in the use of their Medicines, and considering the times, how, where, and when to approve each thing in order and in due time: which I heartily wish that all the yonger sort that intend to practise this worthy Faculty may seriously follow, and consider well that they are called hereto; not only for their own gaines, as the most sort (I doubt) doe perswade themselves, but let them strive to use the best meanes chiefly to stirre up Gods glory, and then hee will blesse our labours with reward, and send good successe in our practice; for if wee begin first with him, and make a conscience of what wee doe, hee hath promised to guide and blesse our labours, who will not faile in his part if we doe ours faithfully, and my soule is grieved to see the daily abuses and errours committed in many of this Profession! Chiefly in the Country, of many wicked wretches, not only men but infinite Petticote Surgeons, that swarme in every Towne, Parish, and for the most part in every Village: that take on them to practise this worthy Facultie; having neither conscience, learning, art, nor feare of God; nor never had good Tutor to instruct them. Yet like blind Bayards boldly adventure on that precious subject of Chyrurgerie; promising to performe, and cure all things that come under their unfortunate hands: yet neither know method nor any meanes rightly to use for to cure it; but for a shew to get money, they will apply some thing be it right or wrong they make little care; they will be sure to get by the bargaine. But for the care and love that I have of those that are trained up (under the true and worthy Professors of this needfull and worthy

thy profession) that they should be such as the World expects; and seeing they daily see the use of the practicke part at the hands of their worthy Masters, so I admonish them all to be very carefull to use all meanes possible to attaine the theorick part of their Faculty, and to be very well scene therein; that they may persevere with the light of true knowledge in that Art, to guide them the perfect way or path of perfection. For he that worketh without the perfect rules of the theoricke parts of this Art, doth worke but as a blind man that carveth a Picture: cutting sometimes too much, sometimes too little, as well, where hee should not, as where hee should, and so marres all. Wherefore for the better instruction of the younger sort that intend to follow and practice this needfull and worthy Faculty; I have set forth these brieve instructions, for their better memory: as a Load-stone to draw them from one degree to another, both in the parts theorick and practick, with many other needfull passages, to be known of them, for their further good herein, with a brieve tract of Anatomy thereto annexed; all in analised Tables, in the which if they will diligently bestow a little labour, and study therein, I thinke they shall learne more in one month, then they shall doe in five, in any other, formerly written in our vulgar tongue, and if they desire further knowledge herein, they may find many great Volumes written at large concerning all those things (that are herein touched, but in brieve) for their further satisfaction. Meane time accept my love, and zeale herein towards the true professors hereof, and the good of my Country; and having this collection, I have been intreated by divers of my good Friends, to publish it: and for the benefit of others I am very willing to bestow it *gratis*; for the good of many: and shall be ready if this be well accepted, to set forth divers other things worthy observation; although  
it

it have been and will be something troublesome to mine  
old yeares, being now 81 and six moneths. Yet willing to  
labour to doe good to posterity, and to give my best di-  
rections to any that endeavour to doe good in the feare of  
God. For which cause I doe here put forth this Introdu-  
ction to the publick view of all; hoping that the judi-  
cious, will herein censure the best, and herein accept my  
good meaning in setting it forth: weighing the imbecility  
of old age, from whom none must expect to have a thing  
so exactly done, as in the flourishing yeares and vigour of  
riper wits. Therefore I hope you will censure all the best  
way, and accept it as friendly, as I bestow it faithfully and  
lovingly; seeing that it commeth from a minde which  
much regardeth your company, though acquainted with  
few: yet I desire, and wish much happinesse, deepe know-  
ledge, perfect ability in your Faculty, in all the Brethren  
of the whole Society: with my hearty Prayers unto Al-  
mighty God, that they may all receive as much fruit,  
by the reading of this Introduction, as I hoped  
they would do when I penned it. And so  
with my love I salute you all, and  
commend you to Gods  
blessed prote-  
ction.

*Valete in Christo.*

*Nec pudet vivere.*

*Nec piget mori.*



TO  
THE READER.



Entle Reader, I doe not write to fill thy fancies with fables or fruitlesse lines to fill papers, but I present unto thee a fruitfull garden full of comfortable flowers. I consider we that live in this iron age, (where so much impiety overwhelmeth the world, being so full fraught with an inundant deluge, or overwhelming floud of malice and disdain) that men goe to hard edge one with another, must not care for the reproachfull taunts of envious snarlers, which wicked impes in these our dayes, swarme so abundantly, that few professions are free of such wretches, whose like in former ages was never seene; with such diabolicall devices, as impudent boasting, disdainfull mocking, complainers, false accusers, dissembling hypocrites, being part of the errorrs of that brood of sycophants of this age; which declare their base low prized conceits, ever shewing themselves squint eyed in all good things; who out of malicious, poisoned, and cankered disdain, seeke ever to abuse such as meane well: for who is more wicked than those which oppose themselves against vertue, finding fault with others, yet doe no good themselves? like the dog in the manger, which will neither eat hay himselfe, nor suffer the horse to eat: but I wish all such as seeke the advancement of Gods glory, and their Countries good, neuer to be dismayed of such spitefull wretches. If the heathen held



## To the Reader.

2  
it odious to conceale any thing that might either preserve health, or cure diseases; then how vile may we account those, that make shew to be religious Christians, to omit it, nay, not onely so, but doe use all their endeavours to hinder such as desire to performe it. A lover of the truth ought to hide nothing secret, that hee hath found out for health, saith Hippo, and Galen, vide Gal. de Compos. but to reveale it to Gods glory, and the good of the publike weale: wherefore forasmuch as every man is bound by the lawes of God and nature, to live under the title of some honest and godly calling, and therein to endeavour himselfe to the uttermost of his power, so farre forth as God shall enable him, wherein he must above all, remember that he study and labour to advance in all his attempts and actions, first the glory of God; and then the good of his Country and Common-weale, which duty is not performed by such as do omit, either to reveale, or otherwise leave behinde them in writing, such secrets as God hath bestowed upon them, for the advancement of his glory, and to leave it to posterity, but the envious sect I thinke are drenched in the forgetfull hellish lake of frozen oblivion, out of whose peevish braines no good can be expected, and small comfort had, but rather a scoffe or a frumpe. I speake it with griefe of conscience, to thinke that there should bee such a frozen hearted crew of godlesse caitiffes, infected with that incurable poyson, unworthy the name of Christians, having their conscience (if any) seared up with a hot yron, that nothing can open it, not considering that he which bath the meanes, and doth not cherish, shall with the hider of his talent perish: these neither love God in his mercy, nor fear him in his justice, therefore not excusable in the day of vengeance, odious to God and christian charity, who with restless rage doe manifest their godlesse mindes, holding nothing tollerable, but what they like and allow. In what they loathe, every mite is made a monster, every trifle a trespasse, and every Gnat a Cammell; so untunable is it to their ugly eares. I thinke these persons lovingly linke in league with the devill, having obstinate wils, and barren fruitlesse hearts, sencelesse, except in things that feed their filthy fancies, onely they swell with intollerable pride and envy; they live Foxe-like, these participate not with that worthy renowned Knight, Sir Philip Sidney, who said, love

them

them that doe some good, because there be many that doe none at all: let such take heed that they perish not with such as hide their talent, therefore according to my bounden duty herein (with that poore myte which God hath indued me withall) I doe here leaue some fruits of my labours to posterity. Wee reade that the poore Widdowes myte, was more accepted because she gave all, then the great gifts that were given by the mighty ones out of their superfluittes. Alexander accepted a cup of cold water at the hands of a begger, so doe I bestow these rude lines, as a token of my love, not ambitiously for vaine glory, or as one that goeth about to instruct the learned, but the ignorant, nor to impaire the credit of any good meaning professor of this worthy faculty, for (God knoweth) I love and reverence them, and although this worke be to me very tedious and toylesome in this mine old age, yet will I not deny the importunate request of my faithfull loving friends in satisfying their desire herein. Furthermore for my part, I hold it neither fit nor lawfull for every ignorant person that practiseth Chirurgery, being unskilfull in that deep thrise worthy learned faculty of Physicke, to undertake, or once offer to give inward medicines to any Patient, without the counsell of the learned Physitian: let them consider how pretious the subject is on which they worke, (viz. the body of man) being the image of God: yet many of these homicides (chiefly in the Country) having neither feare of God, learning, art, nor honesty, doe daily like braxen faced monsters, boldly adventure on all the parts of physicke, wherein they have no skill, to the great dishonour of God, the utter ruine and spoyle of their unfortunate Patients, and infamy to both these worthy faculties, being as unfit thereto, as the Assse to play on the Harpe: which carelesse evue of abusers deserve sharpe punishment, as deceitfull malefactors and murtherers. A most lamentable thing that it should be suffered: and here for the avoyding of tedious circumstances, I doe abbreviate my speeches, discoursing no further, till a more fit opportunity be offered.

Vale in Christo. ;

The whole art of Chirurgery both theoretic and practick, is accomplished by the exact knowledge and perfect operation of these fixe things in generall following: as to know,

- 1 The 13.4 principall points belonging to a Surgeon.
  - 1 } a Surgeon } is
  - 2 } Surgery } is
  - 3 } subject of surgery.
  - 4 } the next way to learne this art.
  - 5 } conditions are required in a Surgeon.
  - 6 } 6 } 1 } medicinals
  - 7 } Instru- } both
  - 8 } ments be fit } 2 } manuals.
  - 9 } what } 7 } ever to carry with him
  - 10 } 8 } medicines ever to have in readinesse,
  - 11 } 9 } method is best to use,
  - 12 } 10 } conditions the Patient should have,
  - 13 } 11 } in how many things the contemplation of the Surgeon doe consist,
  - 14 } 12 } the fixe things to consider before you take charge,
  - 15 } 13 } that the operations of the Surgeon in generall are but 3
- 2 That this art is generally divided into two parts,
  - 1 } *Theorica*, learning,
  - 2 } *Practica*, practice.
- 3 That the Surgeon worketh generally upon five indispositions against nature, as
  - 1 } Tumors against nature,
  - 2 } Wounds,
  - 3 } Ulcers,
  - 4 } Fractures,
  - 5 } Dislocations.
- 4 That the Surgeon accomplisheth his intent generally by 3 things, as by
  - 1 } taking away } things } 1 } hurtfull,
  - 2 } joyning } things } 2 } divided,
  - 3 } reducing } things } 3 } displaced.
- 5 That the Surgeon taketh his indications curative generally of 3 things, as of things
  - 1 } naturall to preserve
  - 2 } not naturall to restore with } the,
  - 3 } against nature to destroy } the,
- 6 That the 3 operations above said are accomplished generally by these two instruments or means, as
  - 1 } medicinals } which do } binde
  - 2 } manuals } either } loose
  - 3 } } } alter the property.

Briefe answers to all the aforesaid questions, and first to the thirteen principall points aforesaid, as to know that

Briefe answers to all the aforelaid questions, and first to the thirteen principall points aforelaid, as to know that

- 1 A Surgeon is nature's servant to helpe nature in things pertaining to surgery.
- 2 Surgery is both art and science.
- 3 The subject of surgery is mans body being fore, &c.
- 4 The next way to learne this faculty, is to begin at things generall, and so come to particulars.
- 5 The conditions required in the Surgion are generally 2. i. to be
  - 1 vertuous & religious
  - 2 expert in his prof. both
- 6 his instruments } 6 generally are but }
  - 1 theoric
  - 2 practic.
  - 3 medicinals
  - 4 manuals
- 7 } 7 ever fit to carry }
  - 1 probs,
  - 2 needles & stitching quil,
  - 3 mallets with spatula,
  - 4 incision knife,
  - 5 cyfors,
  - 6 launcets.
- 8 Medicines ever to have in readinesse are generally 6. i. e.
  - 1 restrictives } 1 blood,
  - 2 to stop } 2 affuxio that runs to other parts
  - 3 *Basilicon* to cause matter,
  - 4 *Apostolorum* to cleanse,
  - 5 *Aurinum* to incarnate flesh.
  - 6 *Album* to cease dolour and heat,
  - 7 *Desiccativum rubrum* to dry and skin.
- 9 The best method to observe is general-ly to note well the
  - 1 disease, cause and symptoms,
  - 2 next way } 1 spee dily,
  - 3 to cure it } 2 surely,
  - 4 } 3 not to make false promises for mony, & promise no more then may.
- 10 The conditions required of the Patient, are generally 3. i. e. to
  - 1 hope } 1 assurance (be performd,
  - 2 obey } 2 diligence,
  - 3 endure } 3 patience.
- 11 The contemplation of surgery do consist generally in the perfect knowledge of things,
  - 1 naturall,
  - 2 not naturall,
  - 3 against nature.
- 12 He should observe before hee undertake any cure, generally sixe things, i.
  - 1 whether lawfull before 1 God, 2 Man,
  - 2 temperature of the 1 Body, 2 Members,
  - 3 the sicknesse } 1 and nature thereof,
  - 4 } 2 if curable or not,
  - 5 medicines proper for the disease,
  - 6 right way of application.

of quiddities  
of quiddities  
of quiddities

The two  
generall  
parts of this  
art follow,  
.i.

1 *Theorica,*  
.i. the lear-  
ned part by  
rules, shew-  
ing the per-  
fect waies  
to worke  
herein, got-  
ten by rea-  
ding, &c.  
being Sci-  
ence, and is  
divided ge-  
nerally into  
foure parts,  
as things

1 natural  
being 7.  
as  
2 not nat-  
ural, be-  
ing 6. as  
3 against na-  
ture being 3.  
as the  
4 Iudicall, as  
to judge of  
diseases, what

- 1 Elements,
- 2 Temperaments or Complexions,
- 3 Humours,
- 4 Members,
- 5 Powers or vertues;
- 6 Operations of those vertues,
- 7 Spirits.
- 1 Ayre,
- 2 Meat and drinke,
- 3 Sleepe and watch,
- 4 Fulnesse and emptinesse,
- 5 Moving and rest,
- 6 Affections of the minde.
- 1 Disease,
- 2 Cause of the disease,
- 3 Accidents that follow the disease
- 1 they be,
- 2 nature they be of,
- 3 cure or not, and the reason why they may or may not be cured,
- 4 medicines and method is best.

2 *Practica,*  
.i. practice  
shewing  
how to or-  
der, prepare,  
and to  
work with  
the hand  
according  
to the pre-  
cepts of the  
theoricke,  
done by  
these three  
meanes, as  
by

- 1 Dyet, or the right use of the 6 thing, not natu-  
rall above said,  
in { 1 health to preserve with things like,  
2 diseases to cure with contraries.
- medicines, which is in two { 1 inwards,  
2 outwards.
- 3 Manuall operation, or { 1 Incision,  
hand-working, as by { 2 Stitching,  
3 Rowling,  
4 Reducing,  
5 Cauterising, &c.

Now followeth the tract of the part *Physiologia*, or the seven things naturall aforesaid, as they lye in order.

1 what an Element is, it is

- 1 A body most pure and simple, unmixt,
- 2 The least part not dividable into any other kinde.
- 3 That whereof all things naturall have their originall.

1 Elements of which consider generally four things, i. as

2 Numbers which are foure, i.

- 1 Fire,
- 2 Ayre,
- 3 Water,
- 4 Earth.

3 Qualities be 4. i.

- 1 Fire,
- 2 Ayre,
- 3 Water,
- 4 Earth,

is

- 1 hot and dry,
- 2 hot and moyft,
- 3 cold and moyft,
- 4 cold and dry.

2 their

4 operations are generally 2. i.

- 1 Active, i. to doe as is
- 2 passive to suffer to be done, as doth

is

- 1 heat and
- 2 cold,
- 1 drynesse,
- and
- moystnesse,

Note that these two active qualities of heat and cold, do work into the two passive qualities or drynesse and moystnesse to alter them.

2 Tempe

Now



- 1 Naturall being 4. as
  - 1 Bloud,
  - 2 Choler,
  - 3 Flegme,
  - 4 Melancholy,
 } Naturall and profitable
  
- 1 Bloud being either
  - too
    - 1 thiane,
    - 2 thicke,
  - 2 adust & so the
    - 1 subtiler,
    - 2 grosse,
  - 3 distempered by mixing of other humors, as of
    - 1 heat,
    - 2 cold,
 } by } parts } become }
  - 1 choler,
  - 2 melacholy,
  - 3 melacholy, &c.
  
- 2 Choler eyther
  - 1 Vitiline, like yolks of egges,
  - 2 Eruginous, like verdegresse,
  - 3 Prassyne, like juyce of hearbs,
  - 4 Azure or blew.
  
- 3 Humours be generally two, i.
  - 2 Vnnaturall, and are of divers sorts, as
    - 3 Flegme eyther
      - 1 Vitria, like melted glasse,
      - 2 Acide, fowre like vineger,
      - 3 Salt, like brine,
      - 4 Gypsum, like white mortar.
    - 4 Melancholy being of two sorts eyther of brent
      - 1 blood,
      - 2 choler, and is the worst,

Note that of these three things as forefaid, i. as
 

- 1 Elements,
- 2 Temperaments, and
- 3 humours,

 } all the members of the body are made.

4 Mem-

3 Humors



4 Members are generally two, &c.

1 Simple, being 11. as

2 Compound, as are the

Whole other diversities are generally five, whereof some are

- 1 Bones,
  - 2 Cartilages or gristles,
  - 3 Ligaments,
  - 4 Veines,
  - 5 Arteries or heart pypes,
  - 6 Nerves or synewes,
  - 7 Cords or tendons,
  - 8 Panicles or felmes,
  - 9 Simple flesh,
  - 10 Fat,
  - 11 Skinne,
- in all these consider these foure things, & their

- 1 substance,
- 2 use or office,
- 3 temperatures,
- 4 utilities.

- 1 Head,
- 2 Heart,
- 3 Liver,
- 4 Lungs,
- 5 Legs,
- 6 Armes,
- 7 Hands, &c.

- 1 Braine,
- 2 Heart,
- 3 Liver,
- 4 Testicles or stones,

1 Principals being 4. as the

- 2 serving the principals are 4. as the
- 1 veines,
- 2 arteries,
- 3 nerves,
- 4 spermatick vessels.

- to carry the spirit
- 1 naturall,
- 2 vitall,
- 3 animall
- 4 sperme or seede.

- 3 Proper of themselves and others, as the
- 4 Excrementall and not proper, as

- 1 Belly,
- 2 Kidneyes,
- 3 Matrix, &c.
- 1 Hayre,
- 2 Nayles,

5 Neither governed, nor doe governe others, as are the

- Bones,
- Gristles,
- Glandles,
- Fat,
- Simple flesh, &c.

1 Animall, whose actions generally are double, i.

1 sensitive being also double, as,

1 Externall or outwards, as,

1 Seeing,  
2 Hearing,  
3 Smelling,  
4 Tasting,  
5 Touching,

and are called the five senses.

2 Intern. or inward, called the vertue principal or comon sense as

1 imaginatio,  
2 reason,  
3 remembrance.

2 Motive done by the sinewes and muscles, being their instruments of voluntarie motion: all these proceed from the braine by the nerves.

1 have two motions, as

1 Active to dilate the heart and Arteries, as in

1 joy,  
2 hope,  
3 mirth, &c.

2 Passive, the heart and arteries, and to binde them, as in

1 care,  
2 feare,  
3 sadnesse,  
4 sorrow,  
5 revenge,  
6 melancholy, &c.

5 Of the powers, vertues, or faculties, being three, of which proceedeth the actions, being the

2 vitall, which

proceedeth from the heart by the arteries, and serveth to carry the spirit vital & lively heat, to all the members, which arteries or heart pipes do spring from the heart.

1 proceeding from the liver, sending nourishment to all parts of the body by the veins that grow out of the liver

2 hence proceed the four naturall vertues, i as

1 attractive,  
2 retentive,  
3 digestive,  
4 expulsive,

wrought by

1 heat,  
2 cold,  
3 heat,  
4 cold,

& drith,  
& moy-  
sture.

3 naturall,

those foure vertues doe their operations thus by degrees one after another, i as

1 attraction is made,  
2 retention til the digestive vertue have alterd it fit,  
3 digestion to alter the property by heat, as aliment into Chyle, Chyle into bloud, and bloud into flesh, &c.  
4 expulsiō to expel & cast out the exer. &c

by this faculty we doe

1 nourish our bodies,  
2 increase and grow,  
3 ingender more of the kinde, &c.

The sixth of the operations done by the foresaid three vertues.

1 Ani-  
mall  
moveth

- 1 Apprehension,
- 2 Fantasie,
- 3 Imagination,
- 4 Opinion,
- 5 Consent, &c.

in the two former ventricles of the braine.

- 1 Judgement,
- 2 Esteeme,
- 3 Reason,
- 4 Resolution,
- 5 Disposing,
- 6 To discern,

in the middle ventricle of the braine.

- 1 Remembrance,
- 2 Knowledge,
- 3 Calling to minde

in the hinder ventricle of the braine.

6 The ver-  
tue

2 Vitall  
moveth,

- 1 Mirth,
- 2 Ioy,
- 3 Hope,
- 4 Trust,
- 5 Humanity,
- 6 Victory,
- 7 Glory,
- 8 Boldnesse,
- 9 Mercy,
- 10 Feare,
- 11 Sadnesse,
- 12 Despaire,
- 13 Envy,
- 14 Hatred,
- 15 Anger,
- 16 Mildnesse,
- 17 Stubbornesse,

by vitall heat stir-  
red up in us either

- 1 moderate,
- 2 immoderat

3 Natu-  
rall, mo-  
veth, and

- 1 Altereth
- 2 joyneth.
- 3 formeth.
- 4 ingendreth.
- 5 nourisheth.
- 6 increaseth.

These actions proceed from the faculty or vertue, being cause of the action, & not contrary, the action is not cause of the faculty, for the actions are certaine movings and affections as abovesaid, stirred up by those three vertues or faculties,

- 1 animall,
- 2 vitall
- 3 naturall

Spirits,  
wherein  
consider  
these five  
things,  
which are

The seventh are Spirits proceeding from the three vertues aforesaid.

- 1 An ayrie substance, } 1 subtile,  
                          } 2 stirring the powers to performe the office and operations.
- 2 Bred of the most pure and thinne parts or vapours of the bloud and humours sent to each part of the body, whereby each member may doe his office. (feeling,
- 3 Principally, } seated, } the } 1 animall, } in the } 1 brain, } to stir up } 1 moving &  
                          }          }      } 2 vitall, }      } 2 heart, }          } 2 heat & life,  
                          }          }      } 3 naturall, }      } 3 liver, }          } 3 nourishing,
- 4 } 4 sent from those } 1 animall, } by the } 1 nerves,  
                          } foure principall } 2 vitall, }          } 2 arteries,  
                          } members to all } 3 naturall, }          } 3 veynes.  
                          } parts of the body }          }          }

Spirits, wherein consider these five things, which are

5 As a Princee doe move his Councell, and the Councell the subjects, so every one according to his vocation as it is appointed by nature, so that every inferiour must be ready to serve his superiour.

Remember diligently, seeke ever to preserve these seven things naturall aforesaid, by the right use of the fixe things not naturall, following.

note that we } 1 preserve health, } by things } 1 like } in quali-  
                          } 2 cure diseases, }          } 2 contrary } ty.

Note the spirit } 1 Vitall, is ingendred of the vapour of the vital bloud in the heart and arteries.

                          } 2 Animall, is ingendred of the spirit vitall, carried up to the head by the arteries, and there more digested, for which purpose nature hath the *Rete mirabile* in the braine, as a manifest changeable maze.

                          } 3 Naturall, infuseth and breatheth its nutritive vapours and spirits to nourish the parts of the body.

Also in these seven things naturall, consider these nine things following, whether you meant to preserve health, or to cure diseases.

Of the nine things that are to be considered in things naturall.

- 1 Strength of the patient, if that faile, medicine is used in vaine,  
 2 Complexion, which must be countergerded, although it be cvill, as a thing of custome, for custome is like another nature.
- 3 Members  
 whether { 1 simple, } 1 principall or } noble,  
 { 2 compound, } 2 serving to the }  
 { 3 organick, as } 3 not able at all }  
 { 4 sensible, } because } 1 eye cannot endure so }  
 { 5 insensible, } 1 the } strong a medicine as the }  
 } flesh, &c.  
 2 whole form { 1 magnitude, } 2 nerve cannot endure so }  
 or figure may { 2 number, } strong a medicine as the }  
 be unfit in { 3 figure, } lygament, &c.  
 { 4 situation, &c. }
- 4 Habit; i. a body { 1 fat and fleshy,  
 either { 2 leane,  
 { 3 delicate,  
 { 4 rusticke, &c.
- 5 Age, for often youth is curable, when the aged cannot in the like case, and the strong sooner than the weake, &c.
- 6 Sexe or kinde for { 1 Eunuchs, } cannot endure medicines so strong as men.  
 { 2 Women, } have bodies { 1 weaker, } then men of like tem-  
 { 3 Children, } { 2 moister, } perament.  
 { 3 softer, }
- 7 Time of the { 1 year, for some medicines are fit in the Spring, and others in }  
 { 2 Day to observe order, } other seasons in the like disease, used, i. A.  
 3 Disease as { 1 beginning, } every one must have medicines }  
 { 2 augmentation, } according to the time: where }  
 { 3 state, } the time is unknowne, the cure }  
 { 4 declination, } is unknowne.
- 8 Re: gion, { 1 The order of cure must differ according to the region.  
 { 2 hot, } cause { 1 subtile & thin, } their } 1 coolers to thicken it  
 { 3 cold, } humor, { 2 grosse & thick } use, } 2 heaters to make it thin  
 { 1 must be observed as the proper temperature,
- 9 Custome as { 1 citizens,  
 { 2 courtiers, } must be used according to their custome  
 { 3 easie livers, }  
 { 4 rustickes, }  
 { 5 carters, }  
 2 brings proper { Ptsan,  
 ties, example if { Apples,  
 they eat or { Milke,  
 drinke either { Cheese,  
 { Partrich, &c. } either { 1 vomit,  
 they { 2 scowre,  
 { 3 be very sicke there-  
 with.

Things annexed to things naturall, are foure, fit to be considered.

**I** Ages be generally, as from the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 birth to 25</li> <li>2 25 to 40.</li> <li>3 40 to 60.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hot &amp; moist,</li> <li>hot and dry,</li> <li>cold and dry,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all which</li> <li>time the</li> <li>body</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 groweth,</li> <li>2 is in perfect growth,</li> <li>3 beginneth to decrease</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&amp; is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 sanguine,</li> <li>2 cholericke,</li> <li>3 melancho-licke.</li> </ul>
---	---	---	--	--	---

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 60 to the end of life,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 accidentally cold &amp; moist</li> <li>2 naturally cold &amp; dry,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diminishing the strength of the body, and all the powers and faculties thereof.</li> </ul>
--	--	---

**2** Colour, and is in two sorts observed of the

**These foure are**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 body caused</li> <li>2 two waies,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 inward,</li> <li>2 outward</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in two</li> <li>sorts, i.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>according to the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>humours abounding,</li> <li>clymat</li> <li>for</li> <li>coun-try,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 hot</li> <li>2 cold</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 fallow,</li> <li>2 blacke,</li> <li>1 white,</li> <li>2 pale, &amp;c.</li> </ul>
---	--	---	--	--	---	---

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 here be generally</li> <li>4 sorts, i.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 blacke,</li> <li>2 red,</li> <li>3 gray,</li> <li>4 white,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hair signifieth,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 either abundance of</li> <li>2 too much heat, not adust,</li> <li>3 excesse of melancholy,</li> <li>4 lack of naturall heat, caused of putrified flegme.</li> </ul>
--	--	--	--

**3** Figure or habitude of body, as

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 good proportion of the foure humours, causeth good temperature, and comely proportion of body.</li> <li>2 thicke and tall,</li> <li>3 thin and leane,</li> <li>4 fat and grosse,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sheweth</li> <li>excesse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 heat and moisture, Sanguine</li> <li>3 heat &amp; drynesse, Cholericke</li> <li>4 cold and moist, Flegmatick.</li> </ul>
--	--	---

**4** Diversity of kindes

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 male is hotter,</li> <li>2 female is colder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>then other kindes of the same complexion, as the male is hotter then the female,</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age must not be accounted according to the number of years, but rather after the temperature of the body, for some are</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 old at 40</li> <li>2 yong at 60,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>as those</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 cold and dry, soone waxe old.</li> <li>2 hot and moist, are long yong and lusty.</li> </ul>
--	--	--	--

Now of the second part of the Theoricke, called Hygiēna, or res non naturales,

i. things not naturall, being sixe, as followeth in order, as

- 1 The temperature of its owne nature is hot and moist.
- 2 Difference is of two sorts, i.
  - 1 good and temperate
  - 2 evill and distemperate
 } to our bodies.
- 3 qualitie is altered by three things, i. by the
  - 1 Region } 1 well } tempered.
  - } 2 evill }
  - 2 winds being foure, as
    - 1 East is hot and dry attractive,
    - 2 West, cold and moist expulsive,
    - 3 South, hot & moist putrificative,
    - 4 North, cold and dry retentive.
  - 3 wind is the body and spirits altered.
    - 1 stony, cold, } and dry
    - 2 sandy, hot, }
    - 3 marish, cold, }
    - 4 woody, } hot } and moist,
    - 5 fatty, }
- 4 Situation of the place, as
  - 1 qualitie in three sorts, i. by the
    - 1 region,
    - 2 windes,
    - 3 situation of the place.
  - 5 body may alter by the ayre three wayes, i. by the
    - 1 grosse and thicke, } 1 cloudy or troublly is worst, } make } 1 body fat and strong,
    - 2 pure } the } 2 wit dull and slow.
    - and } 1 thinne is best,
    - cleere, } 2 makes } 1 lively and nimble,
    - } men } 2 sharpe wits,
    - 3 suddē change, for nature cannot away with suddē changes.
- 6 Vtilities are thele, ic
  - 1 ingendereth the spirit animal,
  - 2 is the matter of our respiration,
  - 3 Author of
    - 1 life
    - 2 diseales
    - 3 death
 } to mortall men.

1 Ayre that doe inviron us, in which consider sixe things, i. the

Meat and drinke herein consider six things, i. the

1 quantitie must be according to the

2 qualitie some

3 custome

4 order

5 Time in it observe three things, i. time of the

6 place wherein it is contained, &c.

7 eat meat hot and moyst moderately,

8 accidents are divers

1 substance either } 2 fine and easie } of digestion.

2 qualitie } 1 hot, } moderate, or immoderate.  
 either } 2 cold, }  
 } 3 dry, }  
 } 4 moist. }

3 Complexion of the eater, &c.

1 are } 1 hot, } and that } temperately } in degree.  
 either } 2 cold, } either } meanly }  
 } 3 dry, } } extremely }  
 } 4 moist, }

2 nourish } 1 much,  
 } 2 little. }

3 make juce either } 1 grosse and thick,  
 } 2 watry and thin,  
 } 3 meane and temperate.

4 be } 1 good,  
 } 2 evill.

1 in feeding must be well regarded,  
 2 it is like another nature,  
 3 makes bad meats by use better to some, than better meats,  
 4 of such meats and drinks as best like the eater, are oft best,  
 5 if it must needs be left, doe it by little, in health, if it may be.

1 eat } 1 not that first that should be last, } 1 except it be loose,  
 } 2 first things } 1 molific and loose the } 2 as } 1 broth,  
 that } belly, } 2 milke,  
 } } 3 reare Egges.  
 } 2 be stiptick if you will bind a loose belly.  
 } 3 not } 1 slippery meats first lest they hastily draw downe other meats } 4 all that properly loose  
 } } undigested. }  
 } 2 restrictives, lest they let the descending of other meats.

2 Drinke. } 1 not till some thing be eaten at meales,  
 } 2 the strongest first, and smallest after,  
 } 3 moderately helps } 1 digestion } 1 Liver,  
 } 2 to mingle the meat, } 2 Veines,  
 } 3 the meat the better } 3 Arteries, &c.  
 } to passe its juyce } 4 Parts for to nourish.

1 age, } as in my golden Key you may observe.  
 2 yeare, }  
 3 day }

eat meat hot and moyst moderately,

place wherein it is contained, &c.

1 cause, } 2 in } 1 Plentudo by bleeding, &c.  
 } 2 Cacochymia, by purges, &c.



3. Repletion or fulnesse in it consider generally these eight things in the

- 1 substance it is either
  - 1 aliment } 1 profitable,
  - either } 2 hurtfull.
  - 2 spirits being either } 1 grosse and thicke,
  - 3 humours } 2 thin, subtle and pure.
  - either } 1 good,
  - 2 bad.
  - 4 Excrements being divers.
- 2 kinds are in 2 forts, i. in
  - 1 Aliment, and is also in two } 1 *vasa*,
  - 1 quantitie and in } sorts, as *sacietas quoad* } 2 *vires*.
  - 2 forts, i. } 2 humours } 1 *Plenitudo*, i. when all the hu-
  - of } and is in 2 } mours abound } 1 Veines,
  - 2 humours } equally in the } 2 Arteries.
  - and is in 2 } 2 *Cacochyma* i. when one humour
  - forts, i. of } alone aboun- } 1 Choler,
  - 2 } deth as } 2 Flegme,
  - 3 } } 3 Melancholy, &c.
  - 2 qualitie the } 1 hotter,
  - humours being } 2 colder,
  - either } 3 thicker,
  - 4 } 4 thinner, } then is fit and are then
  - 5 } 5 salt, } called also *Cerochymiall*.
  - 6 } 6 lowre, &c.
- 3 Differences
  - 1 universall } 1 all the body.
  - 2 } possessing } 2 some part or member.
  - 2 particular. } 1 aliment,
- 4 Place is divers according to the matter offending, be it
  - 1 aliment,
  - 2 spirits,
  - 3 humours,
  - 4 excrements.
- 5 cause is either
  - 1 meats being } 1 in the way of digestion.
  - either } 2 utterly forsaken of naturall
  - as of } heat, and so doe corrupt.
  - 2 humours being } 1 *Plenitudo*,
  - either } 2 *Cacochymia*.
  - 2 particular, i. either of } 1 Spirits,
  - 2 Excrements.
- 6 Signes are according to the cause and diversitie of fulnesse.
  - 1 according } 1 matter offending,
  - to the } 2 place offended, &c.
  - 2 fit evacuation, s. i. } 1 either } 1 generall,
  - 2 particular.
- 7 cure must be
  - 1 according } 1 matter offending,
  - to the } 2 place offended, &c.
  - 2 fit evacuation, s. i. } 1 either } 1 generall,
  - 2 particular.

3 Inanition  
i. Empti-  
nelle, in  
consider  
these  
things, &c.

Now of Inanition or Emptinesse.

3 Inanition, i. Emptinesse, in it consider these fixe things, i. the

- 1 Definition, it is
  - 1 emptinesse
  - 1 aliment,
  - and lacke either of
    - 2 spirit,
    - 3 humour naturall, &c.
  - 2 a diminishing or let of any of those eyther
    - 1 generall,
    - 2 particular.
- 2 kinds are eyther
  - 1 generall, where
    - 1 all the body waxeth thin &
  - 2 particular, either
    - 2 some particular part, weake, flende and empty.
- 3 Differences are generally two, i.
  - 1 universall in all the body.
  - 2 particular in some part of
- 4 causes are either by
  - 1 nature, the body or member so made,
  - 2 Art so done, i. by
    - 1 purging,
    - 2 bleeding,
    - 3 sweating, &c.
  - 3 accident as either by
    - 1 obstruction either stopping the passage
      - 1 vitall heat,
      - 2 nutritive, &c. by excrement, &c.
    - 2 a fluxe
      - 1 washing the naturall substance, &c.
      - 2 exhibiting the juyce nutritive, or the spirits from the place.
- 5 Signes are Atrophia, which is a
  - 1 wasting
  - 2 consuming
 of the body or part, &c;
- 6 Cure is by
  - 1 Removing the cause, i. A.
  - 2 restoring the lost substance, &c. (if it may be done.)

D

Of

10

I see the more of this in my Golden Key.

Of sleepe and watch.

1 what it is  
2 the cause is  
3 times of sleep are generally  
4 the manner of it is either  
5 the differences are generally two  
6 and watch the utilities, these two being  
7 or watch the Hurts of either of these abused as immoderate,

1 sleep is }  
 rest and }  
 quietnesse }  
 of the }  
 2 the image of death,  
 3 Deaths eldest brother, faith Galen.  
 1 a sweet vapour of nourishment sent up to the braine,  
 2 the coldnes of the brain }  
 that turns those vapors to }  
 humour which }  
 1 close the conduits of the nerves  
 2 stop the waies }  
 of the }  
 3 prohibit the spirits.  
 1 day, chiefly after noon, is hurtfull to health, and utter-  
 ly to be disliked for the most part.  
 2 night, it fit to sleep 7 or 8 houres, as cause requireth.  
 1 long, }  
 2 short, }  
 3 meane, }  
 according }  
 to the }  
 1 temperature of the body,  
 2 disease and time of it,  
 3 custome.  
 1 moderate,  
 2 immoderate,  
 whose effects are shewed in  
 my golden key.  
 1 fitly used, comfort much,  
 1 refresh }  
 2 chiefly }  
 the }  
 2 animall faculty.  
 2 moderately }  
 used, they }  
 2 quicken and refresh the spirits,  
 3 helpe digestion,  
 expell excrements, &c.  
 1 makes giddy braines,  
 2 ingenders rheume,  
 3 postmes,  
 4 troubles the spirits,  
 5 causes rawnesse and crudities,  
 6 idle braines and idiots, &c.  
 1 watch }  
 1 dulleth the senses,  
 2 cause much superfluous excrements,  
 3 makes grosse spirits }  
 in }  
 1 old folkes,  
 2 children,  
 4 it retaines excrements,  
 5 it fills the braines with crudities.

Looke more of these in my Golden Key.

Of

Of Exercise and Idlenesse, i. moving and rest.

5 Moving and rest.

1 is eyther of the { 1 body, } or both.  
 { 2 minde, }

1 Exercise, i. moving, { 2 in it consider generally these two, i. the

1 Differences being generally two, i. { 1 moderate, } 1 much, { 2 neither too } 2 little.  
 { 2 immode- } 1 vehement,  
 rate, i. { 2 excessively,

2 effects, i. the { 1 stir up naturall heat,  
 2 quicken the spirits,  
 3 open the pores,  
 4 wast excrements of the third digestion,  
 5 make the { 1 body, } strong,  
 { 2 spirits, }  
 { 3 fences, }

1 moderate, doe { 6 comfort all the members,  
 7 profit nature much.  
 1 hurt the body and parts,  
 2 wast  
 3 dry } the body and  
 4 consume } spirits,  
 5 weary  
 6 overthrow natures actions.

2 immoderate doe { 1 Differences } 1 moderate, not excesse,  
 be two, i. { 2 immoderate and excesse.

1 moderate doe { 1 comfort } nature.  
 { 2 refresh }  
 { 3 maintaine health, } 1 fences,  
 { 4 fortifie & strengthen al the } 2 body and  
 (parts,

2 Effects i. the { 1 dulleth the } 1 minde,  
 { 2 fences, }  
 { 3 principall instruments, } 1 humors,  
 { 1 cruditi } 2 excrem.  
 { 2 plenty of evil } 2 excrem.  
 { 3 and cold sicknesses, }  
 { 2 infinite infirmities, }  
 3 hasteneth old age,  
 4 causeth deformity.

Affections of the minde are generally of two sorts.

6 Affections of the minde are generally two, i.

1 Content,

1 as in { 1 hope,  
2 joy,  
3 love,  
4 mirth, &c.

2 wherein consider their

1 effects these { 1 dilate the heart & arteries,  
2 bring out { 1 vitall spirits,  
the { 2 naturall heat.  
3 doe comfort and strengthen all the parts of the body and minde, in all their actions.

2 differences are generally two, i. { 1 moderate, { which doe { 1 com-  
2 imoderate, { 2 hurt  
body and minde.

2 Discontent,

1 as in { 1 anger,  
2 hatred,  
3 feare for things to come,  
4 care for things past,  
5 sorrow,  
6 griefe of minde, &c.

1 whose effects are, i. { 1 that diverteth the vitall heat and spirits into the center of the heart, and thereby consumeth and dryeth the { 1 vitall spirits,  
2 body, & causeth leanenesse

2 these are { 1 fore runners  
2 destroyers  
3 overthrowers  
4 murderers { of body and minde

3 hastners of { old age, { by extinguishing and drying,  
death, { or consuming vitall heat and moysture.

4 observe more of these fixe things called *res non naturales*, in my book called the Golden Key.

consider how to use these fixe things not naturall, before said, both to { 1 preserve health, which is done by like quality and nature, for every thing is maintained by its like, & so must the 7 things natural aforesaid be preserv'd & maintaine'd  
2 cure diseases, which is done by things of contrary quality, for every disease being a thing against nature, must be cured by its contrary.

Of the third part called Pathologia, i. res contra natura, i. things against nature, being generally three, as followeth.

1 disease being of three sorts, i.

- 1 intempary of the similar parts in
  - 1 quantity being
    - 1 much,
    - 2 little,
  - 2 quality being either too
    - 1 hot,
    - 2 cold,
    - 3 dry,
    - 4 moist,
- 2 evill confirmation, this hurts organicks in
  - 1 figure,
  - 2 number,
  - 3 magnitude,
  - 4 situation.
- 3 solution of unitie in both,
  - 1 simple and organick parts.

2 Cause being three, i.

- 1 primitive, i.
  - 1 outwards, as
    - 1 wounds,
    - 2 contusions,
    - 3 fractures,
    - 4 dislocations, &c.
  - 2 or by some outward hurt or meanes.
- 2 Antecedent, i. of evill humors, &c. being either
  - 1 hereditaries, i. bred in the mothers womb, by some infection, &c. from the parents, or weaknesse, or ill forme of some part or member.
  - 2 after the birth by
    - 1 evil dyet, disorder, &c.
    - 2 accident or abuse, &c.
- 3 Coniunct, which appeareth after the collection of the matter offensive, in some part or member, & never else, & is ever present in the body or part offended.

3 Accidents or symptoms

- 1 are called *Insulsum*, i. a bragge or reproach of the whole body, or part, saith *Jerimeus Thriverius*.
- 2 doe follow the disease, as the shadow doth the body
- 3 doe offend 3 waies, wherein the actio is either
  - 1 abolished
    - 1 hurting the quality
      - 1 heat,
      - 2 cold,
    - 2 any accident or cause. (tion)
  - 2 changing
    - 1 the natural heat into inflamation,
    - 2 scabs into lepra, &c.
  - 3 diminished.
- 3 depraved or wholly lost.

Of the fourth part called Semotica, i. the judging part or judiciall part,  
i the Prognosticke part.

This fourth part how to judge of diseases,	1 they be	2 nature they be of either	}	1 hot,				
				2 cold,				
	1 what	3 danger,	4 cure,	5 time of cure long or short.	}	or none like to follow.		
							6 the cause is and to prove that it is either	1 to be cured, and by what meanes,
								2 not to be cured, and the reason why.
	2 whose judgements are taken generally of foure things, i. of the	}	7 medicines in quality & operation are fit to be used.	1 Disease it selfe,				
				2 Nature of the part,				
3 Symptomes or accidents,								
4 Excrements voyded by nature.								

*Note that these foure parts aforesaid, are the contemplative parts of this thrice worthy faculty of curing, which ought to be first exactly knowne of any professor herein, before hee enter into the practicke part; for upon these foure pillars, was this worthy art built, and is as necessary to the Artist, as the head to the body: for as the body that hath all other members, and wanteth the head, can doe nothing for want of knowledge, so it is with the Artist that wanteth these foure Theoricke parts, which in him are required: for he is ever ready to mayme, kill, or spoyle his unfortunate Patient, that enters under his hands, sooner than to help or cure him, for lacke of the knowledge of these foure parts afove mentioned.*

Of the Therapeutick, i. the practicke part, being the second generall part of  
Chirurgery, of some called the fifth or curative part.

1 sheweth } 1 method } of curing diseases.  
 the } 2 manner or way }  
 2 Part, Theraputicæ, or Practica, i. practise. } 2 is triple, { 1 dyet, i. the right use of the 6 things not naturall,  
 that is, } 2 Pharmacopia, i. the use } 1 inwards,  
 } of medicine eyther } 2 outwards.  
 } 3 manuell operation, i. hand working.

Note ever, where one of these three will serve, use no other.

All operations agreeable to the rules of the Theoricke part  
aforesaid, which the skilfull Artist must follow effectually in his  
practise.

These unfortunate people that seeke to the unskilfull for cure of their  
 infirmities, may wel be compared to a foolish man, who having a garment  
 to make, will not put it to a Taylor to do it, but to a Smith or a Carpen-  
 ter to make it, and though it be not his profession, yet peradventure for  
 lucre of gaine, he will undertake to doe it, but how well (every man of  
 judgement may conjecture) but now commonly, most people in these our  
 dayes, seeme to have more care of making their garments, than the cure  
 of their maladies. To make a garment, they will looke out the best work-  
 man, but to cure their infirmities (though it stand on life or limme to be  
 lost,) they as soone chuse a sillie woman, or an ignorant fellow (chiefly  
 if they have gotten a little applause of the vulgar) before the learned  
 and skilfull Artist, and why? because those idle brained wretches that  
 neither feare the wrath of God, nor make conscience of their waies, will  
 not onely adventure, but make sure promises to cure any that they take  
 in hand, though it be impossible to be cured by the art or skill of man; for  
 how can they foreshew the danger, that know it not, but to get money?  
 and some thinking to get praise of others for their worke, will undertake  
 any cure, so bold and impudent are they, yet neither know the disease,  
 nor any perfect way to cure it, but as the blinde man shot the Crow; but  
 the more unwise those that employ them, as woful experience daily shew-  
 eth too much, and were perfect knowledge herein gotten so lightly, as  
 these Ignorants seeme, then vainly were all those great volumes made,  
 and so great study employed thereon.



*The end of this worthy art or faculty.*

- promise no more than you may with a good conscience performe, and consider
- 1 That health lyeth not in thy hands to give, therefore promise and performe onely thy painefull diligence and industry.
  - 2 There belongeth to every cure generally, these foure things, i. the
    - 1 Determination of God,
    - 2 Good industry and skill of the Artist,
    - 3 Honest act of the Apothecarie,
    - 4 Obedience and good usage of the Patient.
  - 3 Of these foure parts abovesaid, there is but one in thy hands to use, or two at the most.
  - 4 The end of this worthy art is eyther to
    - 1 preserve, } so farre forth as art and
    - 2 cure, } nature may afford.

*FOUR*

These are  
the foure  
things to  
consider,

*Foure speciall things to be considered of every man that will practise this famous worthy art of medicine.*

1 First, let your honest manners be equall to your excellent knowledge, therefore be

- 1 faithfull
- 2 true
- 3 trusty
- 4 honest,
- 5 sober
- 6 comfortable in words,
- 7 not deceivable in deeds,
- 8 ever serving of God, love and pray unto him daily for his grace and assistance, and consider the end wherefore thou art called to use this worthy faculty, it is not onely for thine own gaine, as too too many do now abuse it, but you ought with all diligence to search out the secrets of nature, and endeavour chiefly hereby to stir up Gods glory, shewing his great goodnesse towards us, by comforting and curing the sore, sicke, and diseased people.

These are the foure things to consider, i.

2 Before you take charge, foresee these six things, i. whether it be

- 1 honest before God and man,
- 2 profitable to the Patient,
- 3 easie
- 4 hard
- 5 possible,
- 6 impossible

to be done, and the reasons how and why it may, or may not bee done.

3 to admonish and urge the Patient to observe the three conditions of a Patient, i. to

- 1 hope with assurance,
- 2 obey with diligence,
- 3 endure with patience, consider also that medicine was not ordained for disorderly persons, saith *Hippocrates*.

4 There be three causes why you should refuse the cure, i. where the

- 1 disease is incurable by its own nature, or the party so weak, that he cannot endure fit remedies.
- 2 cure of one disease causeth a worse.
- 3 Patient is disobedient, and wil not observe fit order in all things as is requisite for the cure, for medicine, saith *Hippocrates* in his Aphorisme, was not ordained for disorderly and disobedient persons.

*Briefe instructions for the Artist to consider, being called to a Patient, both generally and particularly.*

First when thou seest the Patient, consider well

- 1 generally two things, *i.* } 1 done,  
 what is } 2 to be done.
- 1 disease whether } 1 tumour against nature,  
 it be eyther a } 2 wound,  
 } 3 ulcer,  
 } 4 fracture,  
 } 5 dislocation, &c.
- 2 kinde, *i.* whether } 1 simple,  
 } 2 compound.
- 3 Differences wherein they differ the one from the other.
- 4 causes, *i.* whether } 1 primitive,  
 } 2 antecedent,  
 } 3 conjunct.
- 5 Signes, } 1 generall,  
 } 2 particular.
- 6 Prognostication what is like to follow, *i.*
- 7 Accidents that follow the disease as the shadow doth the body.
- 8 cure, in which consider the } 1 what must be done first, and  
 } so to proceed, *s.* A.  
 } 2 to foresee what may crosse  
 } your cure, & how to prevent it.  
 } 1 dyet,  
 } 2 preperation of the matter,  
 } 3 evacuation,  
 } 4 corroboration,  
 } 5 preventing or removing of  
 } accidents,  
 } 6 cure at all times,  
 } 7 manuell operation.

Of Tumors in generall being but three.

Tumors in generall be three, i.

- 1 according to nature, as the
  - 1 balles of the cheeke,
  - 2 brawnes of the
  - 3 muscles, &c.
- 2 About nature which
  - 1 causeth deformity onely,
  - 2 hurteth not the action, use, nor office of the member, but can doe things without let or hinderance.

- 1 Humoralis being generally two, i.
  - 1 simple
    - 1 hot being two,
    - 2 cold, being 2,
  - 2 Compound of many humors mixt together, being generally two,
    - 1 Phlegmon, of bloud,
    - 2 Erisypilas, of choler.
    - 1 Oedema, of flegme,
    - 2 Scirrus, of melancholy.

- 3 against nature, are generally three, i.
  - 1 equall when
    - 1 when all foure humors be equally mixt,
    - 2 two are equally mixt,
  - 2 unequall, as two parts of one, and but one part of another.

- 2 Flatuosus, i. a windy tumor of spirits or vapours, as are
  - 1 Timpanites,
  - 2 Priapismus,
  - 3 Hernia Ventosa, &c.

- 3 Varicosus is sometimes of
  - 1 Spirits,
  - 2 humours,
  - 3 both spirits and humours.

E 2

Now



5 Flatus as is before mentioned with many more.

From

6 Varicosus, whose branches are fourteen, i. as

- 1 Vitilig, i. morphew,
- 2 Exanthemata, i. small poxe or meafels,
- 3 Parotides, tumors behind the eares,
- 4 Mentagra, i. scabs on the chin,
- 5 Entercole omentum, i. the carle
- 6 Epilococe, the testicle
- 7 Enteroepilococe, when both
- 8 Bubonoccele, a tumor of the flanke,
- 9 Exomphalos, a tumor of the navell.
- 10 Arthritis, all gout,
- 11 Chiragra, hand gout,
- 12 Sciatica, huckel bone gout,
- 13 Genugra, knee gout,
- 14 Podagra, feet gout, &c.

fals down into Scrotum,

E 3

of

matter like

the throat, head, but ulcera- tion,

the testicl ed, e, above, h labour.

3 proper to  
2 kidneys  
as  
1 loss of substance  
without a accident  
(tension)  
is healed by the first intention & con-  
1 loss of substance  
2 contraction  
3 colour  
4 tumor  
5 inflammation  
6 conversion, &c.  
requires intentions to cure it

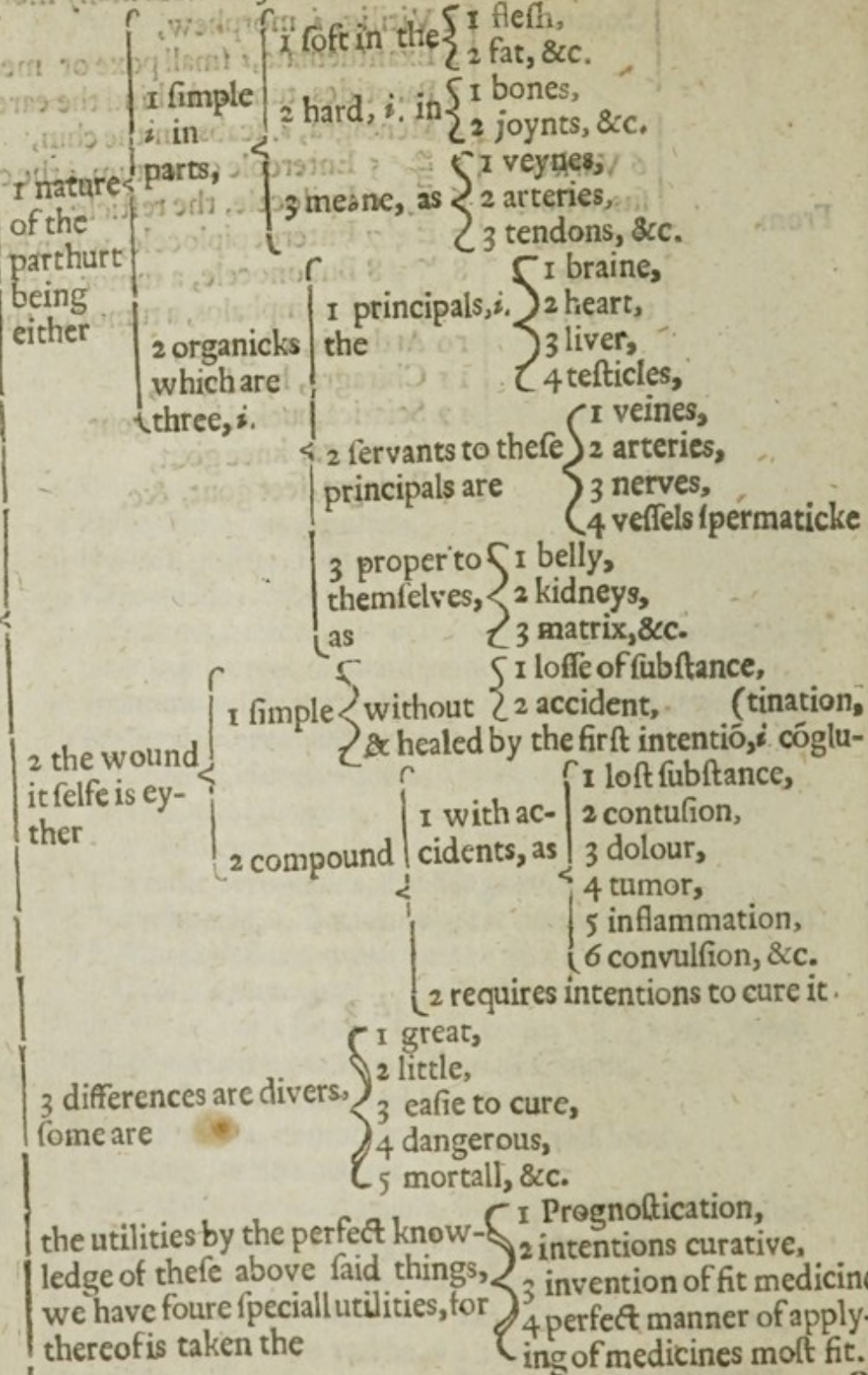
1 Purgation  
2 intentions curative  
3 invention of the medicine  
4 perfect manner of apply-  
ing of medicines most fit

A wound is  
solution of  
unitie nerv  
bloudy  
without  
matter of  
particlar  
on whole  
diffence  
is generally  
taken of  
three  
things, i. of  
the

3 differences are divers  
4 dangerous  
5 mortall, &c.  
the utilities by the perfect know-  
ledge of these above said things  
we have some speciall utilities for  
thereof taken the

Of Wounds.

A wound is solution of unitie new, bloody without matter or putrifaction, whose difference is generally taken of three things, & of the



An Ulcer is solution of unitie, with matter differing in substance, and every Ulcer is either

Of Ulcers.

An Ulcer is solution of unity, with matter differing in substance, and every Ulcer is eyther

1 simple without accidēts

2 compound, without accidēts

whose names and differences are taken of five things generally, either of the

1 disease being either

2 cause being either

3 Kindes which are divers, as

4 Sanies eyther

5 accidents as with

1 simple,  
2 compound.

1 primitive,  
2 antecedent,  
3 conjunct,

1 plaine,  
2 hollow,  
3 fistulous,  
4 filthy,  
5 sanious,  
6 virulent,  
7 cancrus,  
8 corrosive,  
9 putrifactive, &c.

1 good,  
2 evill,

1 dolour,  
2 tumour,  
3 inflammation,  
4 induration,  
5 Callus,  
6 evill flesh,  
7 hard lippes,  
8 distemper,  
9 varices,  
10 wormes,  
11 bones corrupted, &c.



Of Fractures.

Every Fracture of the bone is either

- 1 simple without any other malady, and are generally three, either it is
  - 1 rift, that cleaveth the bone long wise,
  - 2 overthwart, broken short off,
  - 3 oblique, whose sharpe ends hurts the flesh, and causeth dolour, &c.
- 2 compound, either with
  - 1 a disease, as with
    - 1 a wound,
    - 2 contusion,
    - 3 gangrena,
    - 4 a mortifying tumor, &c.
  - 2 accidents, as with
    - 1 dolour,
    - 2 itch,
    - 3 inflammation,
    - 4 tumor,
    - 5 hard legature, &c.
- 3 hard to cure, are these in
  - 1 old folkes because they be
    - 1 hard, and
    - 2 dry,
  - 2 cholericke persons
  - 3 the ribs with
    - 1 inflammation,
    - 2 spitting of blood,
  - 4 joynts and heads of the bones,
  - 5 the scull, how little soever be dangerous,
  - 6 which
    - 6 be many broken pieces,
    - 7 is a wound because of the binding,
  - 7 bones with much marrow.
- 4 Consider Fractures
  - 2 easier and lesse dangerous to cure, are all simple fractures of the
    - 1 ribs,
      - 1 armes,
      - 2 legges,
      - 3 fingers, &c.
    - 2 middle of the bones of the
    - 3 yonger, soft, and moist persons.
  - 3 joyne in
    - 1 the
      - 1 head in 35
      - 2 thigh in 45
      - 3 legs } in 40
      - 3 arms } in 40
      - 4 nose in 16
      - 5 ribbes } in 20
      - 6 jawes } in 20
      - 7 shoulder } in 20
      - 8 cannell } in 20
      - 9 hands } in 20
      - 10 feet } in 20

(daies, 1 I hanch and point of the shoulders in forty 2 al according to 1 bone, 2 age, 3 aire or re- the nature of the

Of Dislocations.

Every dislocation is either

- 1 simple, and is either
  - 1 perfect, i. an absolute Dislocation.
  - 2 imperfect, i. a luxation not altogether out, i. either the
    - 1 wrench is
      - 1 forwards,
      - 2 backwards,
      - 3 side waies.
    - 2 ligaments,
    - 3 tendons,
    - 4 nerves,
      - be over stretched or broken.
- 2 compound, and is either
  - 1 perfect, then is the bone displaced eyther with
    - 1 Dolour,
    - 2 Tumour,
    - 3 Wound,
    - 4 Fracture,
    - 5 Contusion,
    - 6 Induration, &c.
  - 2 imperfect

g wife,  
wants the

c.

binding,

&c.  
ms.

(daies,  
oulders in forty  
ge, 3 aire or re-

To perform the operation of  
these things the patient  
must know the perfect  
and exact wayes to  
perform his duty  
Now

Now having briefly discoursed both of the Theoricke and practicke parts of Surgery, I will briefly touch some other needfull things for the Artist not onely to know, but also to be very expert in the use thereof.

The three operations of the Sur- gion afore- said, i. to	{ 1 seperate things hurtfull.	in these o- perations, consider these sixe things, i. to worke	{ 1 safely, without hurt,
	{ 2 joyne things divided,		{ 2 speedily, not detracting time,
	{ 3 reduce things displaced		{ 3 easily, with little paine as may be.
			{ 4 Doing as you would bee done to in the like case.
			{ 5 for competent reward, and not onely for lucre, ungodly.
			{ 6 not warranting the cure, but flye incurable things as much as may be; promise no more than art may performe, and performe that faithfully.

To perform these abovesaid three things the better, hee must know the perfect manner and exact waies to accomplish his intent, both in

{ 1 things	{ 1 medicinall,
	{ 2 manuell as follow.
{ 2 stitching of wounds,	
{ 3 fit ligature or rollings.	
{ 4 making of	{ 1 tents,
	{ 2 splints,
	{ 3 stupes,
	{ 4 bolsters, &c.

- 1 stiches are generally three, as
  - 1 conglutinate, or incarnative } are five in particular.
  - 2 compressive, } lar-
  - 3 reservative.
- 2 Tents, whose sundry sorts are eight.
- 3 Bolsters, whose sundry sorts are sixe.
- 4 ligatures be three sorts, i.
  - 1 conglutinate or incarnative,
  - 2 expulsive,
  - 3 retentive.
- 5 bleeding artificiall be generally foure, as
  - 1 Phlebotomy to open a veine,
  - 2 Arteriatica to open an artery,
  - 3 Ventose with scarification,
  - 4 Sanfugium or horseleaches applied.
- 6 Cetous,
- 7 Cauteries are two, i.
  - 1 active by fire,
  - 2 potentiall by burning medicines.
- 8 Bathes are generally two, i.
  - 1 naturall,
  - 2 artificiall.
- 9 Frications are three sorts, i.
  - 1 soft,
  - 2 hard,
  - 3 meane.
- 10 Sweats are generally of two sorts, i.
  - 1 naturall,
  - 2 artificiall.
- 11 To doe all the operations with all its instruments, the
  - 11 medicinals are generally 11. i.
    - 1 Anodines,
    - 2 Repercussives,
    - 3 Attractives,
    - 4 Resolutives,
    - 5 Mollificatives,
    - 6 Suppuratives,
    - 7 Mundificatives,
    - 8 Incarnatives,
    - 9 Conglutinatives,
    - 10 Corosives,
    - 11 Cicatrizatives.
  - 2 manuals, under which is comprehended the use of his
    - 1 Instruments in generall, f. A.
      - handy } 1 reduce } 1 fractures,
      - work, } 2 separate things hurtfull,
      - i. to } 3 joyne things divided,
      - 4 use frications, &c.

Instruments and meanes in generall which be in common use to work by manuell operation to accomplish this great work in Surgery, are 11. as

Now to begin with stiches, tents, bolsters, &c. and so to proceed in order as they are before mentioned, a briefe touch of them all as followeth.

- Stiches in generall are of three sorts, so named by their effects, as
- 1 Conglutinative, and is of five sorts, *i.* the
    - 1 first, ordinary in wounds, thus,
    - 2 secondly, with the Needle left in the place, as in stitching the hareshorne lippe, &c. with the threed wound about the needle, thus,
    - 3 thirdly, with quils or leather, &c.
    - 4 fourthly with hookes,
    - 5 fifthly, the dry stich.
  - 2 compressive is
    - 1 that stich which Skinners use,
    - 2 used to
      - 1 stop great fluxe of blood,
      - 2 wounds of the
        - 1 guts,
        - 2 panicles, &c.
  - 3 Reservative, *i.*
    - 1 as other stitching, but not drawne so straight together as the other.
    - 2 good in wounds,
      - 1 rend,
      - 2 torne,
      - 3 ruptured, &c.

Allo there bee other stichings wherein I referre you to the beholding of the cunning doer of them, with many of the abovesaid also.

- consider in stiches these three things, *i.* the
  - 1 Divers sorts of them,
  - 2 Divers manner of their doing,
  - 3 utility which is
    - 1 unite,
    - 2 retaine.

Of tents, when, how, and to what end they are used, whereof they are made, and of their divers formes.

- 1 Deep, to enlarge and mundifie,
  - 2 needfull to keepe open,
  - 3 with filthy matter, altered by the ayre, &c.
  - 4 contused,
  - 5 bitten,
  - 6 rend,
  - 7 venemous,
  - 8 sores where the bone must be handled,
  - 9 fistulaes,
  - 10 & 10 sores that must be kept open.
- 1 serve to eight sundry uses, 2 to wounds,
- 1 soft old linnen cloth,
  - 2 tow, cotton, flaxe, wooll, &c.
  - 3 gold,
  - 4 silver, } hollow,
  - 5 lead, }
  - 6 sponge,
  - 7 eldern pith,
  - 8 gention roots, &c.
- 2 are made, some of
- 1 long,
  - 2 short,
  - 3 bigge,
  - 4 little,
  - 5 hollow,
  - 6 massive,
- 3 are of divers forms,
- 1 some are
  - 2 all are taper wixt, the better to enter in.
- 4 are applyed sometimes
- 1 dry,
  - 2 dipt in
  - 1 unguents,
  - 2 waters,
  - 3 powders, &c.
- consider of tents generally these foure things, their
- 1 substance whereof they are made,
  - 2 formes,
  - 3 manner of application,
  - 4 fundry uses as abovesaid, being eight.

Tents, of which consider generally these foure, they

Of Bolsters or Plumatioles.

made eyther of {  
 1 flaxe or tow,  
 2 cotton,  
 3 wooll,  
 4 fine linnen { 1 cloth,  
 2 ragges,  
 5 sponge.

Bolsters they are

2 for the most part of fixe  
 sorts, which take their  
 names of their uses, as  
 bolsters, {  
 1 retentive to stop bloud,  
 2 conglutinative, or  
 incarnative,  
 3 expulsive,  
 4 restrictive,  
 5 confortative,  
 6 conservative.

3 applyed, some, {  
 1 wet,  
 2 drye.

4 some to {  
 1 presse the member divided,  
 2 nourish } naturall heat,  
 3 conserve }  
 4 keepe the member from paine of rolling, &c.

Consider in bolsters these  
 foure things, i. their {  
 1 substance,  
 2 fixe sorts,  
 3 manner of application,  
 4 sandry utilities.

Lygatures  
or Roulins  
are of three  
sorts, i.

of

Of Ligatures or Rowlings.

1 Conglutinative or Incarnative, used in 1 greene wounds, 2 fractures, &c.

2 Expulsive used in hollow } 1 Apoftomes,  
2 Wounds,  
3 Old ulcers,  
4 Fistulaes, &c.

Lygatures or Rowlings are of three sorts, i.

3 Retentive, being common, used onely to keepe on medicines, being applyed, &c.

herein consider the fixe things, i. } 1 substance } 1 woollen,  
2 length, } 2 linnen, &c.  
3 breadth,  
4 sort which is best for your purpose,  
5 manner of doing it,  
6 utilities, &c.



*Of bleeding, and the manner thereof in generall.*

- 1 nature, as by
- 1 Menstrua,
  - 2 Hemoroyds.
- 2 Art, done either by
- 1 Phlebotomy, i. opening a veine,
  - 2 Arteriatomia, i. opening an artery,
  - 3 Ventose, with scarification,
  - 4 Leaches or blood-suckers applied.

- 3 Accident, as by eruption by
- 1 nose bleeding,
  - 2 vomit,
  - 3 spitting,
  - 4 Dissenterie, or bloody fixe,
  - 5 pissing of blood,
  - 6 Varices,
  - 7 Anurisma, or ruption of an arterie,
  - 8 Erosion in ulcers, &c.
  - 9 Wounds,
  - 10 Divers other casuall meanes.

Bloud is evacuated generally three waies, i. either by

Note that we bleed eyther by

- 1 Evacuation, i. to bleed abundantly,
- 2 Eventation, when humours boyle and bubble in the veynes by evill quality, and done by little at once to vent the vapours.
- 3 Revulsion, to divert or plucke backe, or opposite the humour to the opposite part in full bodies, &c.
- 4 Derivation, derive the matter from one part to another, flowing before it bee fully settled or congealed, as in Plurisie, &c.

The Arti  
that must  
admitted  
let bleed,  
cast

Of Phlebotomy, with divers observations to it belonging, it is an artificiall incision of veynes.

- 1 { 1 sharpe sighted, } 1 launcers,
- 2 { 2 steady, strong, and nimble handed, } 1 good } 2 flemes, &c.
- 3 { 3 much used to this operation, } 3 ligatures,
- 4 { 4 furnished with things necessary, as } 2 bands,
- 5 { } 3 cotton, & lint,
- 6 { } 4 bolsters,
- 7 { } 5 restrictives to stop blood, &c.
- 8 { 5 number of veines usually opened, which are thirty nine, i. in the } 1 head 15.
- 9 { } 2 armes 6
- 10 { } 3 hands 6
- 11 { } 4 fundament 4
- 12 { } 5 legs 8
- 13 { 6 true place of the veynes, that he mistake not.
- 14 { 7 right way to open them, which differ according to the } 1 place, } 1 little,
- 15 { } 2 veynes, } 2 great,
- 16 { } either } 3 deep or aparent.
- 17 { } 3 blood, } 1 thinne,
- 18 { } eyther } 2 grosse.
- 19 { } 1 first, } to make } 1 frication,
- 20 { } 2 secondly, } 2 ligature,
- 21 { } 3 thirdly, the vein being found, stirre it with your thumb or finger, that it slip not, then open it, s. A.
- 22 { } 4 fourthly, after the evacuation, } 1 remove your ligature,
- 23 { } } 2 close with wound,
- 24 { } } 3 apply your lint & bolst.
- 25 { } } 4 then binde it up, s. Ar.
- 26 { 9 never let blood without the counsell of the learned Physitian, and doe it as he appointeth, i. } 1 open the right veine,
- 27 { } } 2 draw the just quantity of blood, if possible.
- 28 { 10 observe these three orders very diligently, what is to be done, } 1 before,
- 29 { } } 2 at the present time of } blee-
- 30 { } } 3 after } ding.

The Artist that must be admitted to let blood, must

Of him that giveth counsell to let blood.

The Artift  
that giveth  
counsell to  
let blood,  
must confi-  
der that it is  
done with  
an intent

- |                                  |   |                           |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 generally<br>eyther to         | { | 1 preserve health,        |
|                                  |   | 2 remove diseases,        |
| 2 particu-<br>larly eyther<br>to | { | 1 Evacuate,               |
|                                  |   | 2 Draw out,               |
|                                  |   | 3 Restraine,              |
|                                  |   | 4 Alter,                  |
|                                  |   | 5 Disburthen na-<br>ture, |

in which hee must consider  
in all persons, these eight  
things following, i. as

1 Age

1 Age, if to { 1 preserve, doe { 1 children before fourteen } yeares old,  
                  { it not to            { 2 old folks after leventy }  
                  { 2 remove diseases, doe it to all ages, f. A.

2 Strength, if { 1 strong, bleed largely,  
                  { 2 weake, bleed more sparingly,

3 Habitude if { 1 good, with great veines, bleed largely,  
                  { 2 ill, bleed lesse.

4 Country, if { 1 hot,            } bleed the { 1 more,  
                  { 2 cold,            }                    { 2 lesse.

The 5 time, if to { 1 preserve, doe it in the Spring, chiefly in the morning,  
                  { 2 cure sicknesse, doe it at all times when need is, f. A.

6 Custome, be- { 1 prevent some disease,  
ing done ei-    { 2 avoyd excrements that { 1 menstria,  
ther to            { hinder health, as            { 2 Hemoroyds, &c.

7 Signes and rules { 1 observed,  
of astronomy, are { 2 omitted chiefly of the most learned,  
of some            { 3 nay, of all in extremity neglected.

8 orders to be observed are { 1 before,  
generally three, as how to { 2 at the present time, } bleeding, followeth  
use the Patient.            { 3 after

*What to doe before bleeding.*

- 1 first, who may } 1 bleed,  
 } 2 not bleed.
- 2 why we bleed, it is for } 1 preserve health, & prevent sicknes  
 two causes, either to } 2 cure diseases.
- 3 foure waies } 1 evacuation, } 1 much,  
 to bleed, it is } 2 eventation, } to emp- 2 i ttle,  
 done eyther } 3 revultion, } ty 3 and draw backe,  
 byl } 4 derivation, } 4 neere hand.
- 4 foure things } 1 stomacke,  
 put backe bleed- } 2 veynes,  
 ing for a time, } 2 Compaction of filthy humours, hurtfull in  
 till they be } any part,  
 remedied, } 3 Cofstivenesse with dried excrements,  
 } 4 weakenesse of the mouth of the stomacke.
- 5 that Egestion be voyded before bleeding.
- 6 The strength } 1 of the party, either } 1 strong,  
 } 2 weak.  
 } 2 to consider thereby the quantity fit to draw.
- 7 The veynes } 1 appeare not, how to helpe it,  
 if it } 2 be small, bleed after meat, f. A.
- 1 Also have all needfull things for your use, ready in place before you begin.

Before  
bleeding,  
consider ge-  
nerally  
these eight  
things, i.

*What*

What is required at the present time of bleeding, there is required in the Artift and Patient, generally two things.

At the present time of bleeding, there is required in the

**1** Artift in generall, these sixe things, 1. to

1 have cleare and perfect member,

2 prepare the member,

3 consider which is the best way of the three to open it, eyther

4 know

5 how

6 to

1 fight, 2 light either by 3 I first, by friction, 2 secondly, by ligature, 3 thirdly, to stay the veyne that it slip not, 4 fourthly, to open it, 1. A.

1 long wise, 2 overthwart, 3 oblique.

1 large, or 2 small.

3 govern the patient in time of bleeding.

6 redresse any accidents.

**2** Patient in generall, these three things, as

1 quietnesse both of 2 minde.

2 willing obedience,

3 bold and stout of courage, voyd of feare.

After bleeding.

After bleeding there is required in the

1 Artist these five things, s. to

- 1 remove the ligature.
- 2 close the wound, and binde it up, s. A.
- 3 place the member fittest from bleeding, &c.

- 4 Instruct the Patient how to governe himselfe in
  - 1 Dyet,
  - 2 Exercise,
  - 3 Sleepe,
  - 4 Venus acts, &c.

- 5 discerne and judge of the bloud, what and how it is by the
  - 1 colour,
  - 2 substance,
  - 3 contents,
  - 4 taste, &c.

2 Patient diligently to obey, and not to omit the precepts of the cunning Artist, lest hee repent his folly too late, saying had I wist

Of Arteriatomia or opening of an Arterie.

1 on the temples,  
 This is an artificiall opening of the artery, used chiefly but in two places, 2 behind the eares

1 manner of opening is

whole

2 utilities are for

- 1 first, shave the place,
- 2 secondly, rub the place with a napkin, &c.
- 3 thirdly, make small incision,
- 4 fourthly, having drawne sufficient, stop it.

5 apply { 1 a plaister of Masticke,  
 either { 2 halfe a Beane slit in two

6 then binde it fast.

7 some { 1 the artery, } through  
 cut { 2 not the artery }

1 great fluxe of { 1 eyes,  
 Catars to the { 2 breast, &c.

2 sicknesse { 1 hot flux inveterate,  
 of the head { 2 vaporous spirits contained in those arteries.  
 caused of

3 long dolour of the sides.

4 all dolours that proceed of a hot pituitous substance.

5 swimming } of the head,  
 6 giddinesse }

7 long fluxion of the eyes.

of



Of Ventosing or Boxing.

**I** scarification,  
 in these consider these eight things, *i.*  
**Ventoses** are applyed in two sorts, either with  
 2 out scarification,  
 1 what it is,  
 2 for what intent you doe it.  
 3 which sort is best to use for your purpose, either with scarification or without.  
 5 what places are fittest to apply them, both generall and particular.  
 6 before the application,  
 7 the manner how to apply them,  
 8 after the application.  
 requisite  
 1 Phlebotomy draweth blood deeper than  
 2 Ventoses purge more the  
 3 Leaches or blood-suckers draw deeper then Ventoses.  
 1 boxing,  
 2 bloodsuckers.  
 1 thin blood than the thicke,  
 2 utter parts than the inner parts.

Wee

1 scarification,

we apply Ventoses with

2 out scarification to the

we apply Ventoses with

2 out scarification to the

1 scarification,

1 to the

- 1 necke behinde neere the head, for diseases of the head, for diseases of the face, a head, 2 3 eyes, 4 palsie, &c.
- 2 mids of the shoulders in } 1 coughes,  
2 difficulty of breath.
- 3 sides of the necke and chin, in defects of the } 1 mouth, 2 gummes,  
3 teeth, &c.
- 4 shoulders for the } 1 breast, 2 shoulders,  
3 plurisie, &c.
- 5 reines, for apoplexies of the } 1 reines,  
2 liver, &c.
- 6 armes } 1 pained } 1 stead of blond-letting,  
2 used in } 2 yong and old.
- 7 Os sacrum for } 1 fistulae,  
2 Hemoroydes.
- 8 thighes, } good in } 1 strangurie } 1 matrixe,  
9 legges, } 2 ache of } 2 reines,  
10 ancles, } the } 3 bladder, &c.
- 2 it is } 1 somewhat painefull } 1 divert  
2 done either to } 2 evacuate
- 1 mould of the head to } 1 stay rheumes,  
2 draw up the uvula.
- 2 Hypoconders to divert bleeding at the nose: if the right nostrill bleed, apply it on the liver, if the left, on the spleene, so in all other parts: *Galen.*
- 3 beginning of the nerves in the poule for Palsie.
- 4 parts under the Paps to divert } 1 menstrua,  
2 livers ventositie:
- 5 ribbes to reduce them.
- 6 Navell for the } 1 matrixe falne, 2 winde collicke,  
3 dolour after purgation.
- 7 Flankes, for ventositie of the spleene.
- 8 Vritories to draw downe the stone and gravell into the bladder.
- 9 Eares } to draw out } 1 a thing contained therein,  
10 orifice of ulcers } 2 venim or poyson,  
3 matter, &c.
- 11 tumors to draw matter that lyeth deep to the utter parts, &c.
- 12 necke in squinsie, &c.
- 13 biting of venemous } 1 beasts,  
2 wormes, &c.

H

Things

Things to be considered before you apply Ventoses.

1 the time of the } 1 Moone, } 1 in the full,  
 } 2 do it } 2 not in the wane,  
 } 3 day is best about 2 or 3 after noone,  
 } 3 being of the glasses, &c. on the place is halfe an  
 } 4 hour.

2 in plethoric bodies doe it with scarification.

Before you apply them, consider these fixe things, i.

3 if the bloud be } 1 thick, } 1 scarifie the deeper,  
 } 2 and grosse, foment the place with hot  
 } 3 water, and rubbe it well with a hot  
 } 4 cloath.  
 } 2 thin, } 1 scarifie lightly,  
 } 2 rub the place with the hand first.

- 4 If you will scarifie, then apply first, ever a dry Ventose, and then scarifie, and then set on the Ventose againe, f. A.
- 5 Rub well the place first all about with your hand very well to disperse the bloud and humours, before you apply your Ventose.
- 6 Apply your Ventose an houre or two after the bath, and never in the bath.

The

*The manner of applying Ventoses.*

1 Horne, &c. to sucke, prepare the place, and apply them without scarification, then sucke them with your mouth.

2 Glasse, &c. put waxe or some sticking plaister within, in the bottome, then put in your tow that it sticke fast to it, then fire the tow with a candle, and clap the mouth of the glasse close on the place, s. A.

If they be  
of

1 draw sufficient,

2 remove them often if need be, and new scarifie it, and wipe it dry, and then apply it againe.

3 if it bleed not well after the first scarification, then rub the place with the mouth of the glasse, or thryp it with your naile, and garle it anew, and set on the glasse againe.

3 any  
sort,

4 Let it remaine a reasonable time to draw out sufficient, if not at one time, reiterate it two or three times, and ever scarifie it new.

If winde or evill bloud, grosse and thicke doe it, after that dry the place scarified with a soft cloath, and then anoynt the place after the use of the Ventose with oyle of Roses, fresh Butter, &c.

*After the ventosing is finished.*

- After ventosing, consider these four things,
- 1 dry the place eyther with a soft
    - 1 cloath,
    - 2 sponge.
  - 2 next, anoynt the place eyther with
    - 1 oyle of roses,
    - 2 fresh butter, &c.
  - 3 he may sleepe within an houre after it.
  - 4 if done with scarification, governe them as those let blood.

- Ventoses
- 1 must not be set on
    - 1 womens breasts
    - 2 other soft places
 } left they enter too deepe.
  - 2 if they will sticke fast being applied, foment the place.
  - 3 must not be kept on long, chiefly
    - 1 about the principall parts or members,
    - 2 behinde the
      - 1 necke,
      - 2 shoulders,
    - on the right Hypoconder, &c.

of

In the use of these consider

I ma  
good  
of yo  
wor  
some2 the  
usid  
vent  
cann  
on th  
3 Dif  
wher  
they  
most  
fed,4 he  
apply  
them5 ho  
to6 be  
to

In the use of these consider

I make good choice of your wormes, some be

1 good, and are

2 malignant or venemous, i.

2 these are used where ventoses cannot, as on the

3 Diseases wherein they are most used, i.

4 how to apply them

5 how to

6 being fallen, if he bleed too much, apply either

- 1 found in 1 cleare waters, 2 ponds with sandy ground or gravell.
- 2 with little heads and small bodies,
- 3 round red bellied,
- 4 rayed on the backe like threeds of gold,
- 5 kept a day or two in 1 cleane water to 2 draw the better,
- 6 by some kept a yeare in a glasse, and change the water once in 10 daies, with crums of bread.

- 1 bred in filthy pooles with carrion, &c.
- 2 with great heads,
- 3 greenish colour with blew raies on the backe, with blacke bodies.

- these cause 1 tumors venemous,
- 2 inflammations,
- 3 ulcers.

4 Messalinus dyed by putting one on his knee.

- 1 lips, 2 nose, 3 groyne, 4 fingers, 5 toes,
- 6 legges, 7 fundament, 8 matrix mouth, 9 parts empty of flesh,
- 10 old ulcers, 11 apoft. 12 venemous, 13 places bare of flesh.

- 1 morphew,
- 2 ring wormes,
- 3 great itch in any part, its fitter then scarification,
- 4 set to the hemeroyds, they evacuate from all the members, and excellent for melancholy.

- 1 first, let the place be very cleane, else they will not bite,
- 2 then rub the part till it waxe red,
- 3 then apply them, hold it neere the head with a cloth, then pricke the place that it bleed, or put a drop of blood on the place, and then put the head of the Leach to it.

- 1 make him draw 1 much 1 cut off his tayle, (gers,
- 2 little, leave him whole, and being full, will fall 2 or strip out the blood with your fin-
- 2 remove him, put 1 salt, 2 vineger, (of himseife,
- on his head either 3 finders or ashes, separate him with a hayre.

- 1 lynt, 2 brent cloath,
- 3 a cloth wet in cold water and vineger,
- 4 Huson stamp &c.

Of Cetons and the use of them, &c.

Cetons, in  
it consider  
in generall  
fixe things,  
.

- 1 Quid, it is usually a little cord eyther of
  - 1 hayre,
  - 2 threed,
  - 3 filke,
  - 4 cloath,
  - 5 woollen yarne, &c.
- 2 the intent why we use them is eyther to
  - 1 divert fluxes,
  - 2 draw out humours, &c.
- 3 manner of applying is
  - 1 with fit Instruments,
  - 2 eyther
    - 1 fire much used in old time,
    - 2 out fire, now most in use.
- 4 the places commonly of their application, are generally foure, .i.
  - 1 neck behinde, between the first and second vertibers to divert & draw
    - 1 fluxion,
    - 2 catars, &c.
    - from the
      - 1 head,
      - 2 eyes,
      - 3 gummes,
      - 4 jawes,
      - 5 loynes,
      - 6 backe,
      - 7 hanches,
      - 8 joynts,
    - 3 rheums that fal from the head to the
      - 1 stomacke,
      - 2 lungs, &c.
  - 2 Navell swolne with watry humours, &c.
  - 3 cods or scrotum for
    - 1 watry humours,
    - 2 Hernia aquosa, &c.
  - 4 wounds
    - 1 through the
      - 1 legges,
      - 2 thighes,
      - 3 armes, &c.
    - 2 the better to purge the matter.
- 5 the utilities are to
  - 1 revell or turne a fluxe to the contrary part,
  - 2 derive or draw from the place conjunct,
  - 3 evacuate,
  - 4 intercept, prevent or stop a fluxe, that it fall not to a place to hurt.
- 6 the order to governe him after it is done, .i.
  - 1 first dresse it presently with a digestive two or three daies, and so proceed, f A. to other intentios,
  - 2 secondly, put in a new Ceton when need is,
  - 3 thirdly, after the Ceton is taken away, purge the Patient, and so doe before you apply any.

Cauteries  
in generall  
are of two  
sorts, .i.

Of Cauteries in generall with their use, &c.

Cauteries in generall are of two sorts, &c.

1 Actuell done by metallin instruments,

2 Potentiall done by burning medicines applied,

in the applying of which, consider generally three things, &c. what to doe

1 before, in which consider

2 at the time present, & to

3 after it is done, consider how to

- 1 the differences,
  - 2 which sort is best for your purpose,
  - 3 their effects,
  - 4 how they further your intent,
  - 5 who is fit thereto.
- the
- 6 complexion of the body,
  - 7 nature of the part,
  - 8 disease, and how it may benefit,
  - 9 time of application,
  - 10 places usuall thereto.
- 1 to comfort the Patient with good words,
  - 2 know how to apply the cauteries
  - 3 prepare the place, f. A.
  - 4 to be carefull in doing it, and doe it with good consideration,
  - 5 doe it boldly and effectually, not regarding the clamour or cry of the Patient, but doe what must be done, yet be not butcherly,
  - 6 binde him fast if need be.

1 Dresse the place,

2 continue the issue, and how long,

3 remove the accidents, and what they bee that usuallly happeneth thereby.



Of the actuall Cauteries.

1 it is very profitable in many diseases.

2 its made { 1 either { 1 gold, 2 silver, 3 iron, of { 4 steele, 5 lead, &c. 2 in divers formes, as the worke and place requires.

3 places to apply them are divers, { 1 to the coronal future { 1 at the end of the sagittal future, 2 for { 1 megrim, 2 other paines of the head, 3 to draw grosse vapours from the braine, 4 Epilepsia to breath out venemous vapours at the part.

In actual cauteries consider these five things in generall, s.

2 as caule is to { 1 revell, 2 derive, 3 intercept, 4 evacuate.

3 without venemous quality, more { 1 healthful, 2 sodainly done 2 enemy { 1 venime, to all { 2 corruption, 3 free from causing any accident, 4 to preserve the part from putrifaction, 5 wonderfull to consume a maligne quality hid in the body or member, applied to the place grieved

4 the utilities it is { 6 excel- { 6 correct a cold weake distemper, lent to { 7 consume & dry superfluous moisture,

{ 1 tooth ach, 2 eares payned, 3 squinsie, 4 inflammation of the { 1 almonds, 2 columella, 5 rheums { 9 sciatica, 6 polipus { 10 gangrens, 7 agilops { 11 great fluxe of blood, 8 ulcers { 12 mortification, corosive { 13 carbuncles } ma- maling { 14 bubons } ligne all these following in { 15 corrupt bones to sep. 16 venimous bitings, &c

5 after removing of them, apply a fit disgestive to remove the asker, and then use other things, s. A.

The potentiall Cauterie is

1 Medicines } which by extreme heat doe burne the part like fire,  
 2 of these be divers kinds both }  
 1 simple,  
 2 compound,  
 3 naturall,  
 4 artificiall.

2 Carefully to be considered the nature & temperature of the }  
 1 person }  
 1 strong and rude, use strong }  
 2 delicate } and tender use } medicines.  
 3 lean } weaker  
 4 nervous,  
 5 tendens,  
 2 place }  
 6 to the } heads of Muscles,  
 1 Veines,  
 2 great }  
 2 Arteries.  
 3 body repleat, then first } bleed,  
 } & purge, &c.

1 chiefly }  
 2 Armes,  
 3 Legs, &c.

1 oftent to the forehead }  
 where the sagital and co- }  
 ronal suture meet, it }  
 must penetrate to the }  
 bone, good for }

2 To the head in 4 }  
 places, the }  
 haire first }  
 shaven }

3 Applied to divers parts for }  
 divers causes, i. }  
 1 also }  
 2 behind }  
 3 above }  
 the eares on each side of the head.

at the end of the Suture Lamdoyd, not on the Muscle Cyatophir, to be sure hold your finger on the place, and cause him to open and shut his mouth, to and fro, so may you perceive the Muscles end,

4 to the neck }  
 1 betweene the first and second vertiber,  
 2 for }  
 1 inveterate flux of the eyes,  
 2 catters } to stop them from  
 3 distillations } falling to the breast

3 Item, in the inside of }  
 the armes about the midst }  
 of it neere the }  
 1 Veins, }  
 2 Arteries, } but touch them not.

4 on the legge three inches }  
 from the knee either in the }  
 1 outside betweene the two bones,  
 2 inside neere the Veines.

1 of the body to issue out matter contained

4 Applied to divers other parts }  
 1 vehement dolour,  
 2 humours maligne,  
 3 vaporious fumes. }  
 1 vapours,

requires  
 nature,  
 head,  
 apours from  
 th out vene-  
 the part.  
 dainly done  
 on.  
 ion,  
 e quality hid in  
 place grieved  
 temper,  
 nous moisture,  
 almonds,  
 columella,  
 1,  
 greens,  
 fluxe of blood,  
 ification,  
 uncles ma-  
 ons Signe  
 pt bones to sep.  
 mousbitings, &c  
 e to remove the

Baths are either universall or particularly used and are generally of two sorts, i.

- 1 Naturall
- 2 Artificial

in the use of which consider generally five things i. their

1 Qualities either

- 1 hot,
- 2 cold.

2 Effects as to

- 1 bind.
- 2 loose.
- 3 open the pores.
- 4 restraints.
- 5 make thin.
- 6 heat.
- 7 coole.
- 8 dry.
- 9 moisten.
- 10 cleanse.
- 11 evacuate.
- 12 resolve.
- 13 appease colour, &c.

3 Vtilities, i. as to

- 1 preserve health.
- 2 cure diseases.

4 Order, i. the

3 Time

1 Preparation of the body before.

- 2 Maner
  - 1 of bathing.
  - 2 to
    - 1 closeth the pores.
    - 2 stops excrements.
    - 3 heats the blood.

1 to bathe is either

- 1 in the morning fasting.
- 2 at 4. after-noon.

2 stay-

- 1 in
  - 1 day halfe an houre.
  - 2 next one houre or two.
- 2 ing into long hurts.

5 Hurts being ill used, i.

- 1 immoderately
  - 1 dryeth
  - 2 weakens
- 2 goe not in with a full stomack it hurts much.
- 3 also not to dry the head well after a Bath doth very much hurt.

of

Prictions in it consider these six things, i. their

- 1 Definition, it is a rubbing or friction of the vtter parts of the body, or part either
  - 1 generall on all the body.
  - 2 a particular part as
    - 1 Head,
    - 2 Arme,
    - 3 Legge, &c.
- 2 Kinds are three, i.
  - 1 hard.
  - 2 soft.
  - 3 mean.
- 3 Times
  - 1 it may be done at all times, chiefly in the mornings.
  - 2 are either
    - 1 long.
    - 2 short.
    - 3 mean.
- 4 Effects
  - 1 long
    - 1 fasteneth, constraineth, makes the flesh hard.
    - 2 extenuateth, dissolves, makes revulsion.
  - 2 short
    - 1 makes the skin red for a time.
    - 2 leaveth the flesh moist, and very little hard.
  - 3 mean, increaseth and filleth with flesh, but hard.
    - 1 evaporateth and breatheth out.
    - 2 diminisheth the flesh.
    - 3 openeth the pores of the skin.
    - 4 leaveth the flesh soft and moistneth.
  - 2 short makes little alteration.
  - 3 mean
    - 1 makes thick
    - 2 agments and filleth with flesh, yet
      - 1 soft,
      - 2 foggie.
      - 3 moistish
  - 1 long diminisheth and leaveth the flesh neither
    - 1 hard.
    - 2 soft.
  - 2 short
    - 1 warmeth a little
    - 2 leaveth the flesh in a mean.
  - 3 bring so in
    - 1 quality
      - 1 hard.
      - 2 soft.
    - 2 quantity
      - neither to
  - 1 warme hand.
  - 2 sponge.
  - 3 course linnen cloth warme, &c.
- 5 māner of doing it
  - 1 either with a
    - 1 warme hand.
    - 2 sponge.
    - 3 course linnen cloth warme, &c.
  - 2 in this order
    - 1 soft and easie till the place become red.
    - 2 begin below and so ascend upwards.
  - 3 disper- seth
    - 1 humours.
    - 2 spirits.
    - 3 excrements.
  - 2 warmeth and exciteth naturall heat.
  - 3 looseth and openeth the pores of the skin.
- 6 utili- ties it
  - 4 mollifieth or hardneth, used accordingly.
  - 5 diverts Fluxes, Rheumes, &c.
  - 6 causeth free passage of blood and humours in the fleshy parts.
    - 1 Scabs.
    - 2 Itch.
    - 3 Tumours.

Frictions in it consider these six things, i. their

All the Applicative Medicines which the Chyrurgion useth, their operations are generally but eleven as followeth.

- These are those eleven as
- 1 Anodines to appease paine are of three sorts done either by
    - 1 Attractives,
    - 2 Evacuatives,
    - 3 Narcotticks.
  - 3 Repercussives be three sorts done either with things either by
    - 1 cold and moist,
    - 2 cold and dry,
    - 3 hot and astringent to corroborate.
  - 3 Resolutives are of two sorts, i.
    - 1 Rarificatives,
    - 2 Disgestives.
  - 4 Mollicatives done by strong heat and little
    - 1 Drynesse,
    - 2 Moisture.
  - 5 Attractives three sorts done either
    - 1 elementall quality, i. heat and thin substance,
    - 2 hidden propertie as Purges worke,
    - 3 accident.
  - 6 Suppuratives, i. two sorts done by
    - 1 things hot and moist,
    - 2 accident.
  - 7 Mundificatives they
    - 1 separate
    - 2 draw
    - 3 scoure
 out excrements by hidden property
  - 8 Incarnatives scowre and dry moderately to increase flesh.
  - 9 Conglutinatives be
    - 1 dryer
    - 2 lesse dry
 then
    - 1 Incarnatives.
    - 2 Cicatrizatives.
  - 10 Cicatrizatives be hot and astringent, some
    - 1 proper by nature.
    - 2 Artificiall.
  - 11 Corosives are of three sorts, i.
    - 1 Vescicatories,
    - 2 Causticks or ruptories.
    - 3 Corosives.

More of all these shall follow in order to shew more at large particularly.

These be Generally of two sorts, i. Proper and are Improper and are

Herein consider the

Note into the page

These be generally of two sorts, i.

1 Proper and are

all that contrary the cause of pain, which is either

}	1 distemper of	}	1 heat,	}	for heat or cold cause sharpe pains, & cause todain change
	2 cold,		3 dry do cause mean pains.		
	3 dry do cause mean pains.		4 moist cause little dolour.		
	4 moist cause little dolour.				

2 all that

}	1 open,	}	4 digest,	}	of matter either	}	thick,	}	vaporous,
	2 purge,		5 attenuate,		thick,		sharpe,		
	3 rarifie,		6 evacuate,		windy,		cold, &c.		

disburthen nature

3 done so that it exceed not above one degree of temperature, of the distemper that causeth the pain in either

}	1 heat,	}	doe all S.A.	
	2 cold,			
	3 drith,			
	4 moisture,			

4 used

}	1 first to contrary the disease,	}	1 inflammation,
	2 in pains that be not very stubborne or rebellious, to resist either in		2 fluxion,
			3 tumour, &c.

1 Narcotticks, stupifactive, to astonish the sence of the part.  
 2 Seldome used before purging in weak parts, or neere noble part.  
 3 Most commonly cold in the fourth degree.

2 Improper and are

4 Such

}	1 as stop the passages of the Animall spirit from the part, and so deprive the sence thereof,	}	1 cause	}	doe stupifie and benumme the part.
	2 as neither re-moves the		2 paine		

5 Done by accident, as by

}	1 hard legature.
	2 compression.

6 Vsed in bitter paines

}	1 that resist all other Medicines,
	2 sometimes first, lest the patient perish.

7 Seldome used

}	1 without addition of	}	1 Castorium.	}	2 Mirrh.
	2 without those correctives for feare lest they		3 Saffron, &c.		
			1 extinguish the naturall heat		1 mortification. (&c.
			2 cause		2 blacknes of the part

Herein consider the

}	1 cause of pain	}	also consider,	}	the	}	cause,
	2 paine it selfe		some Medicines remove		paine and not the cause.		
	3 part pained				nei-ther		1 cause
			2 paine				

Note intolerable pains by

}	1 inflam-mation	}	are soo-	}	1 bleeding	}	then	}	1 Anodines
	2 gāgrena		tigated by		2 purging (part		by		2 Narcot-ticks.
			3 scarifying the	other					

*Dolor sit medicina doloris.*

Of Repercussives.

- Repercussives be generally of 2 sorts either by
- 1 watty, cold and moist without any astringtion, and } 1 therefore weak as
    - 1 Purslane,
    - 2 Lettice,
    - 3 Melons,
    - 4 Houflecke,
    - 5 All Nargotticks, &c.
  - 2 Dot expell and drive back by cold, &c.
  - 2 Earthy and astringent of which some be } 1 cold
    - 1 grosse } 1 and of earthy parts,
    - 2 be truly Repercussives.
    - 2 and more effe- } 1 lenitive things,
    - 3 shall mixt with } 2 Vineger in cold grosse matter.
    - 2 Hot and corroborative and keepe backe Fluxes.
  - 2 Nature being also of two sorts, either
    - Simple } 1 legiture,
    - Compound } 2 compression,
    - 2 Accident without quality as } 3 rolling,
    - 4 revulstion, by } 1 bleeding
    - 5 ventoses, &c. } 2 friction } opposite,
    - 1 the part wax black,
- 1 Well to remove your Medicine before } 1 the part wax black,

2 it extinguisheth naturall hea.

Consider

  - 1 Complexion } 1 body.
  - of the } 2 part pained.
  - 2 To respect } 2 Medicine to be } 1 grieffe,
  - herein the } made fit to the } 2 part offended.
  - 3 Nature of the part grieved, for all parts may not endure likewise.
  - percuSSION,
    - 1 to the } 1 Groynes,
    - 2 } 2 Arme-pits,
    - 2 Glandes behind the Eares.
  - 3 By no means } 1 Women,
  - apply repercu- } 2 Children,
  - sives } 3 Eunuches.
  - 3 on } 1 bodies } 1 plethorick } before purging.
  - 2 make } 2 full of ill humours
  - 3 } 1 grosse } 1 but use rather attractives.
  - 2 } 2 sharpe
  - 3 } 3 venemous
  - 4 } 4 criticall
  - 4 Weak repercu- } 1 inflammations, } as Lettice, &c.
  - sives in great } 2 disease, } availle little.
  - 5 For no strong repercu- } 1 straightens the skin,
  - sive on a small defluxion, for it } 2 stops the passages,
  - 3 increaseth the inflammation,
  - 4 oiten causeth } 1 Scirris,
  - 2 Induration, &c.
  - 6 To repell care } 1 magnitude of the disease.
  - fully according } 2 strength of the patient.
  - to the } 3 nature of the } 1 flux,
  - 2 member offended.

1 worke by heat and thin substance they doe

- 1 dry little,
- 2 open } the pores of the
- 3 relax } Skin,
- 4 attenuate humours,
- 5 dissipate } by evaporation things shut up under
- 6 discus } the Skin, and doe ease the paine as Anodines doe.

1 Rarificives

are

- 1 simple as
  - 1 Sage,
  - 2 Ebulas,
  - 3 Melilor,
- 2 compound as
  - 1 Dill,
  - 2 Camomill,
  - 3 Lillies, &c.

2 called weak resolatives used in the

- 1 increase } of superficiall
- 2 state } humours.
- 3 matter }
  - 1 windy.
  - 2 hot and moist.

1 called Diaphoreticks, or relaxes

- 1 simple, as these & such like, is
  - 1 Brioni,
  - 2 Galbanum,
  - 3 Thus,
  - 4 Amomacum, &c.
- 2 compound as
  - 1 Oile of Bay, 2 Tyles,
  - 3 Nardinum,
  - 2 Diaparma,
  - 3 Oxyrotium, &c.

1 then Rarificatives.

2 Digestives.

3 be hotter

- 2 to divide insensible matter compact.
- 3 often then Attractives, for oft an Attractive applied to a hard body is resolute, but used to some other, it draweth from within.

4 Are not used in the increase of Tumours, except Astringents be added, lest thereby they draw and increase the fluxion.

1 only in the declination of Tumours.

2 where the

- 1 Skin is thick and hard.
- 2 Hu- } 1 is cold and grosse } 1 mollific the subtile } part
- 3 mour } after incisions left it } 2 harden the grosse }
- 3 lyeth deep in the body or part grieved.

3 in part of least sence, because these be strong workers.

1 A part oppressed with fluxion

- 1 for } 1 Grangena,
- 2 feare of } 2 Sphacelus.
- 2 There leave resolution, and use scarification, &c.

6 Are not used to

- 2 the
  - 1 Liver,
  - 2 Spleen,
  - 3 Stomack,
  - 4 Bowels,

but with Astringents added.

7 Are applied to a part more

- 1 dull, use the stronger, &c.
- 2 sensible as the
  - 1 Eye } weaker.
  - 2 Nerves }

A resolutione of two sorts, i

A resolutione



- 1 soften and relax hard parts { 1 and to bring them to their naturall estate.  
 2 hardened either by { 1 consolation, cure it by things hot and dry.  
 { 2 drynesse cure it by things hot and little moist, as in Scirrus.
- 2 Temperately hot without manifest shew of { 1 drynesse, for if heat and drynesse joyne together, it causeth attraction.  
 { 2 Moystnesse such are putrifactives, for if the heat cannot overcome the moysture, it causeth putrifaction.
- 3 To worke more by strong heat { 1 to moysten as the Sun dissolves Ice, &c.  
 { 2 but are temperate in { 1 drying,  
 { 2 moystning.
- Some { 1 simple and weak as { 1 Lillies,  
 { 2 Mallowes, &c.  
 { 3 Butter.  
 { 2 compound as { oiles { 1 Lillies,  
 { of { 2 Almonds Dult.  
 { 3 Camomill, &c.
- 5 Many of them are hot in the first, and dry in the second or third degree,  
 The better to { 1 disperse } the congealed matter, consuming a little of the humiditie,  
 { 2 diffuse, } contained within the part affected, but not drawing it by violence of heat and drich, thereby would follow greater hardnesse.  
 { 1 weak as { 1 Butter,  
 { 2 Lana succida.  
 { 2 strong as { 1 Amoniicum,  
 { 2 Galbanum.
- 6 Some { 1 Scirrus tumours of the musculous parts, &c.  
 { 2 Hard lips of Vicers.  
 { 3 to mollifie { 3 the { 1 Belly } hardened by cold grosse matter and  
 { 2 Bowels, } viscous ei- { 1 Phlegme,  
 { 3 Limbes, } ther of { 2 Melancholy, &c.  
 { 4 Glandes, }  
 { 4 Melancholy tumours be exasperated with stronger heat then Suppuratives.  
 { 4 Melancholy tumours be exasperated with mollificatives, & turn to Cancers.
- 7 Hunt full to { 1 Cancers,  
 { 2 Maligne tumours.  
 { 1 in the use of them { 1 the { 1 greatnesse } of { 1 corruption,  
 { 2 whether you must adde incisives or no. } the { 2 nature } the { 2 part.  
 { 2 how much the part differs from its owne temperature, the better to use fit Medicines.  
 { 3 to distinguish the nature of the disease and parts how it must be done, whether to mixe with the mollificatives either { 1 discussives,  
 { 2 mundificatives to deterge.
- Note { 1 many desperate Scirrus tumours that resist all mollification doe grow hard and senselesse, and become smooth without heare by stopping the pores.  
 { 2 sometimes the part becomes cold in excesse, so that the native heat shewes plainly to decay, then use an Iron Stove, &c. to restore the heat, heat againe as Ambrosio Parrey describeth.

These are

Attractive.

of

- 1 Are generally two,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Simple as Amoniacum, Galbanum, Euphorbium, \&c.} \\ 2 \text{ Compound.} \end{array} \right.$
- 2 Must neither  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Burne.} \\ 2 \text{ Discusse.} \end{array} \right.$
- 3 Must be hot with thin substance the better to pierce.
- 4 Drawes to the utter parts, offensive matter that works within the parts

1 Elementall quality of heat and thin substance.

2 Hidden propertie, as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ The } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Loadstone draweth Iron.} \\ 2 \text{ Ieat draweth a straw.} \end{array} \right. \\ 2 \text{ Vomits } \\ 3 \text{ Purges } \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{ workes their effects.}$

3 Purges  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Stercus animalia.} \\ 2 \text{ Leven.} \\ 3 \text{ Old Cheese.} \\ 4 \text{ Sharpe things applied that doe } \\ 5 \text{ Ventoses.} \\ 6 \text{ Suckings.} \\ 7 \text{ Horseleaches.} \\ 8 \text{ Hard } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Friction.} \\ \text{Legature, \&c.} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

4 All Antidotes against venome, &c.

5 worke effects by three meanes either by

3 Accidents, as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Dolour.} \\ 2 \text{ Inflammation} \\ 3 \text{ Blisters.} \\ \text{burning, \&c.} \end{array} \right.$  (cause)

Attractives.

6 If  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Weake adde Oile of Bay, \&c. to strengthen them.} \\ 2 \text{ Strong and sharpe, adde Oile of Roses, or other lenitives.} \end{array} \right.$

1 Open.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Heat to cold parts.} \\ 2 \text{ Thornes.} \end{array} \right.$

2 Draw out  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Wood.} \\ 2 \text{ Bones.} \\ 3 \text{ Iron.} \\ 4 \text{ Things fixed in the flesh or parts, \&c.} \end{array} \right.$

7 Vtilities are to  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ Matter and filth from maligne Vlcers, \&c.} \\ 3 \text{ Restore cooled parts to life by drawing thither the spirits vitall.} \\ 4 \text{ Hasten Criticall Tumours.} \end{array} \right.$

5 Draw life into parts.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Benumbed.} \\ 2 \text{ Consumed and withered.} \\ 3 \text{ Cooled by restoring vitall heat and spirit into it by Attractives.} \end{array} \right.$

- 1 Shut the pores, and } 1 prevent transpiration by  
 } 2 so increaseth the heat, & turns the matter into } 1 consistence.  
 } 2 Emplaistic to hinder evaporation.  
 } 1 pus, &c.  
 } 2 sanis, &c.
- 2 } 1 Hot and moist, so that the heat cannot subdue the moisture.  
 are } 2 Little exceeding the naturall heat of the member with moisture.
- 3 By naturall heat, turnes the bloud and humours superfluous into matter.
- 4 Differ from molificatives, it being hot, but according to the native heat of the part affected.

Or else Emplaistic to augment the naturall heat by closing the pores } 1 Vnable to evaporate, in which they differ from molificatives  
 } 2 And so the matter being kept in, converts to pus.

Suppuratives.

- 1 Proper and are } 1 All that heat, having any moisture.  
 } 2 Rightly prepared if they little exceed the naturall heat of the member with moisture.  
 } 3 Such as worke more by abundance of moderate heate then by sharpe qualitie.
- 4 Either } Simple, as } 1 Lillies.  
 } } 2 Figs.  
 } } 3 Mysle.  
 } } 4 Galbanum.  
 } } 5 Amoniacum.  
 } Compound as } Mustalage.  
 } } Diachilon.  
 } } Oiles of } 1 Lillies.  
 } } 2 Lumbric.
- 1 Such are } 1 Emplaisticks that stop the pores.  
 } 2 Repercussives, that by cold } de bole.  
 } } } Nutritum.
- 2 Accident. } 1 Astringents by their earthy and thick parts doe suppurat as } un-  
 } } } que.  
 } 2 Such as to keep in the heate, and shut the pores, for which Sorrell is highly commended, to generate pus, for by keeping in the heat, it increaseth its effects, to thicken the rotten matter, and also it overcommeth other rebellious qualities.  
 } 3 Ripening are used in } hindred } Repellents.  
 } great inflammations whose } procured } Resolutives.  
 } increased cannot be } with } Discussives.
- 6 Are used in } 1 Great contusions.  
 } 2 Wounds contused.  
 } 3 Phlegmon which will scarcely } 1 Repercusse.  
 } } 2 Resolve.

5 are generally of two sorts.

1 Clense ulcers, &c. and are hot and of thin substance.  
 2 Purge a double excrement, i. }  
 { 1 thick, i. fordes & drawes from the bottome of ulcers.  
 { 2 thin and watry, i. sanies, done by drying Medicines;  
 { 3 so every ulcer must be clensed and dried. S. A.

3 Are some }  
 { 1 simple & are either }  
 { 2 fower as }  
 { 3 bitter as }  
 { 1 Licoris.  
 { 2 Hony.  
 { 3 Sugar, &c.  
 { 4 Vineger.  
 { 1 Tender tops of Vines.  
 { 2 All fower things, &c.  
 { 3 1 Alloes.  
 { 2 2 Absinth.  
 { 3 3 Scabeos.  
 { 1 1 Lixivium.  
 { 2 2 Apostolorum.  
 { 3 3 Pracipitate, &c.  
 2 Compound as }  
 3 Weake.  
 4 Strong.

These 4 Seperate and draw excrements from ulcers, &c.

1 to clense ulcers, &c. before the use of incarnatives.  
 1 Whole body, whether it be }  
 { 1 Healthy.  
 { 2 Plethoric.  
 { 3 Cacochimiall.  
 2 Part which is }  
 { 1 Moister.  
 { 2 Dryer.  
 { 3 More }  
 { 1 Exquisite.  
 { 2 Dull or sencelesse.

5 Are used. }  
 { 2 But first, consider these 4. }  
 { 3 Accidents. }  
 { 4 Flux of humours as }  
 { 1 Hot.  
 { 2 Maligne, &c.  
 { 1 Callus.  
 { 2 Dolour.  
 { 3 Induration  
 { 4 Vlcers }  
 { 1 New.  
 { 2 Old.  
 { 1 all the foresaid }  
 { 2 Quality. }  
 { 3 medicines they }  
 { 4 Quantity. }  
 { 1 must differ in }  
 { 2 As the }  
 { 3 cause re- }  
 { 4 quireth.

3 In which consider in }  
 { 1 Dry and painfull, none will agree but a }  
 { 2 moist absterfive, &c. }  
 { 3 moist, none wil agree but dry powders, &c. }  
 K 2

- 1 By moderate drying { 1 get flesh in hollow Vlcers.  
2 helps Nature to remove superfluities.
- 2 Differ { 1 According to the { 1 Temperature of { 1 Body,  
2 For { 2 Quality } 2 Part affected,  
3 Quantity } of the blood.
- 3 Must be mixt according to the affects which passeth the Vlcer.
- 4 Have double vertue to { 1 Scoure and dry without byting or corosion,  
2 Dry the thin Sanies left { 1 Sordes-  
it cause } 2 The Vlcer to be more filthy.
- 5 Must dry in the first degree { 1 Saith Galen,  
2 Forbearing to dry, it consumes the moysture of the blood that causeth the flesh.  
3 I meane a degree dryer than the body or part, if it be { 1 More dry it causeth either { 1 Inflammation,  
2 To moyst it breeds } 2 Delour,  
3 Asker, &c.
- 4 For { 1 It is { 1 on } thing to { 1 Matter of flesh,  
2 another } 2 Hollownes for want of drying  
2 Every thing is { 1 Maintained by its like,  
2 Destroyed by its contrary.
- 6 Are some { 1 Weake,  
2 Strong,  
Simple as { 1 Thus,  
2 Arabic,  
3 Sarcocole.  
2 Compound as { 1 Unguentum aurum,  
Emphylsters,  
Powders, &c. fit thereto.
- 7 To speake truly, no Medicine can properly be called Incarnative.
- 8 Ought to be more liquid in deep Vlcers or Wounds.
- 9 Not to be used before the ulcer be { 1 cleaned { 1 Paine,  
2 free from { 2 Inflammation,  
3 Fluxion,  
4 Hardnesse,  
5 Distemper or any accident that may hinder the cure.
- 10 Dry: { 1 little } cause filthy ulcers { 1 Dryeath not enough.  
2 much } because the } 2 Its Acrimony doe cause fluxion, &c.
- Also consider some parts be lesse dry by nature, and so require a Medicine { 1 More drying } then other that are more dry, as the Glandels must be more dried then the proportion, though the Glandell be lesse dry.  
2 Stronger Incarnative

These

These



- 1 Dry without Mordication.
- 2 Astringe, bind, thicken, harden the flesh into a skinny substance called a Cicatrize or skarre.
- 3 Are also the worke of Nature, except something hinder it, which Art must amend.
- 4 Consume superfluous moisture.
- 5 Thicken and bind the next adjoining flesh, and must dry more then Incarnatives.
- 6 Assist Nature to cause a skarre in stead of skin.
- 7 Are of three sorts, the
  - 1 Only dryes and binds, and be true Cicatrizes.
  - 2 Be sharpe byting to wast proud flesh, use such sparingly, and that only in hard and rustick bodies, chiefly to dry and consume superfluous moisture.
  - 3 Only dries moderately without astringtion.
- 8 Are used when the ulcer is neer filled with flesh, equall with the skin.

These

9 Herein consider,

1 The body, if

2 Well

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 } Tender.</li> <li>2 } Soft.</li> <li>3 } Delicate.</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 } Here such things as Cicatrize in rusticks, will prove corrosives in these tender bodies.</li> </ol> |
|  |  |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Plethoric, such doe not easily admit Cicatrizes.</li> </ol>   |  |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 Cacochymiall, i. of ill juice, these hinder Cicatrizes untill the body be freed from that evill disposition, &amp; brought to a good habit by the help of phisick, &amp;c.</li> </ol> |  |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 To remove all such lets as hinder your intent, and then proceed <i>S. A.</i></li> </ol>   |  |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Whether the ulcer be fed by the present defect of any part evill affected.</li> </ol>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 As } 1 Liver.</li> <li>2 } 2 Lungs.</li> <li>3 } 3 Spleene.</li> <li>4 } 4 Varicks finding it, &amp;c.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 For that must be first cured before it be Cicatrized.</li> </ol>                                      |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 If hard tyss of an ulcer doe let then scarifie or soften the hardnesse, else it will not Cicatrize.</li> </ol>  |  |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 Too</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 } much } drying leaveth</li> <li>2 } little } the skar too</li> </ol>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 } hollow or low</li> <li>2 } high railed up.</li> </ol>   |

Now

All simple Medicines have one or many of these foure  
Elementall qualities, *videlicet*, either to

- 1 Heat.
- 2 Coole.
- 3 Dry.
- 4 Moisten.

- eat. {  
1 Moderate {  
1 Heats.  
2 Attracts.  
3 Rarifies.  
4 Opens the passages and conduits.  
5 Digesteth.  
6 Suppurats.

- 2 Immoderate {  
1 Dryeth.  
2 Inflameth.  
3 Burneth.  
4 Biteth whereof ensueth. {  
1 Violent attraction.  
2 Rubification.  
3 Consumption.  
4 Pining of the parts.  
5 Askers.  
6 Mortification.

- old. {  
1 Moderate {  
1 Cooleth.  
2 Stoppeth.  
3 Restraineth.  
2 Immoderate. {  
1 Congealeth.  
2 Stupifieth.  
3 Mortifieth.  
1 Moisteth.  
2 Lubrifieth, i. makes slippery.  
3 Mittigateth and sweetneth.  
4 Makes smooth.  
5 Glueth.  
2 Immoderate {  
1 stops or obstructeth.  
2 lifts up.  
3 breeds flatuous, chiefly if the moisture be vaporous.

- sieth. {  
1 Moderate. {  
1 Dryeth.  
2 Rarifieth.  
3 Attenuateth.  
2 Immoderate {  
1 Binds.  
2 Contracts and shrinks.  
3 Causeth chaps or fissures.  
4 Causeth dry scales, dandruffe, furfuration, &c.

The



The effects of these qualities be set in certaine order called degrees, because they should be applied by a certaine measure or proportion.

*Example.*

A disease hot in the second degree, the Medicine must be cold in the like degree, or little exceeding, and for your better instruction consider.

That all simple Medicines be either } hot, cold, dry, or } 1 beginning, }  
 } moist, either in the } 2 middle, } either of }  
 } } 3 end, } } second }  
 } } } } } third }  
 } } } } } fourth }  
 } } } } } degree.

The heat, cold, drith, } first }  
 or moisture of the } second } degree is }  
 } third } }  
 } fourth } }  
 } } 1 obscure and insensible,  
 } } 2 manifest and apparent.  
 } } 3 vehement or violent.  
 } } 4 very immoderate or excessive.

*Example.*

Water only }  
 } 1 A little hotter,  
 } 2 Manifestly hot,  
 } 3 Vehemently hot,  
 } Scalding hot. } is hot in the }  
 } } } } } first }  
 } } } } } second }  
 } } } } } third }  
 } } } } } fourth }  
 } } } } } degree.

Judge the like of all other qualities, as of cold, drith, and moisture.

How to deale in all diseases of every Complexion, for either the disease and the complexion agree in quality, or be contrary to each other.

*Example.*

These agree when both the complexion and the disease be either }  
 } 1 Hot, }  
 } 2 Cold, } Such require more gentle and weak remedies  
 } 3 Dry, } or Medicine.  
 } 4 Moist, }

*Examples of these families.*

If the Complexion and the disease be both }  
 } 1 hot, } there use }  
 } 2 cold, } things }  
 } 3 dry and hard, } }  
 } 4 moist & soft, } }  
 } } 1 Mild and least cooling is best,  
 } } 2 Mealy hot not extreme brings rest,  
 } } 3 Least moistning best please.  
 } } 4 That dry least, bring best ease.

Remember still to countergard the Complexion.

*Example of Contraries.*

If the complexion & the disease be contrary as the complexion. }  
 } 1 hot } with, }  
 } 2 cold } }  
 } 3 dry & hard } }  
 } 4 moist and soft } }  
 } } 1 cold, }  
 } } 2 hot, }  
 } } 3 Moist, }  
 } } 4 dry. }  
 } } 1 hottest, }  
 } } 2 coldest, }  
 } } 3 dryest, }  
 } } 4 moistest. }  
 } } } } } remedies or medicines are best, it must surmount the temperature of the Complexion, otherwise the Complexion it selfe would effect it.

Observe due regard of all the above said things, otherwise you hurt or destroy, and not preserve or cure, for want of the true considerations hereof, great errors are daily committed, as well in many Professors of Physick, as in Surgery a very common fault in many fit to be redressed.

Hot

Divers have shewed the }   
 { 1 proper nature }   
 { 2 qualities }   
 { 3 effects }   
 { 4 operations }   
 of Medicines drawne by their true effects.

Yet have they other operations which be }   
 { 1 not by Elementall qualitie, }   
 { 2 done by accident. }

Example.

Heat ext- }   
 tern { 1 cooleth the inner part by accident, by opening the pores, and so the heat evaporates out with the spirits, and so diminisheth both appetite and digestion. }   
 { 2 Invironing us, moisteneth by accident, by lubryfying, or moistning, scattering and spreading the humours congealed and fetled with cold, so is Venery thought to moisten. }

Cold ext- }   
 tern { 1 heateth }   
 { 1 the bodies }   
 { inwards }   
 { 2 by accident, example of cold in Winter with outward cold closeth the pores, lets the expiration of vapours, and issues of naturall heat, and repels that heat to the inner parts. }   
 { 2 Doubleth the inward heat, as they that handle snow, feele after very great heat by like reason. }   
 { 3 furthers concoction. }   
 { 4 strengtheneth the appetite, and for that cause the appetite is greater in Winter then in Summer. }   
 { 5 Dryes by accident, by repelling the moist matter that was ready to flow downe to any part. }

Example.

By immoderate use of repercussives by repelling matter }   
 { 1 flegmatick, }   
 { 2 grosse, }   
 { 3 viscous, }   
 They harden the matter collected & turns it into Scirnes, hardnesse from a grosse viscous flegme.

Drinesse, }   
 Moistnesse, }   
 { because they be qualities passive, shew not their operations as heat and cold doe in their force. }

*Of the second faculty of Medicines, its that which ensueth the effect of the first elementall qualitie, and is as followeth.*

Heat doe	}	1 rarifie,	}	Cold do	}	1 stop,
		2 attenuate,				2 repell,
		3 open,				3 confirme or shut up,
		4 attract,				4 congeale or thicken,
		5 mittigate,				5 heape together,
		6 cense.				6 restraine fluxes.
Moist doe	}	1 soften,	}	Drith do	}	1 harden,
		2 relax.				2 stiffen and withhold.

*These Medicines following, have their names from their Effects.*

We call those	}	1 anodines,	}	Which doe	}	1 appease or mittigate paine,
		2 repercussives,				2 repell, or dry backe,
		3 resolutives,				3 resolve, rarifie, & open the pores,
		4 mollificatives,				4 mollifie, soften hardnesse,
		5 attractives,				5 draw out,
		6 suppuratives,				6 turn tumors, &c. to pus, or sanies,
		7 Mundificatives,				7 cense filthy sores, &c.
		8 Incarnatives,				8 increase flesh in sores,
		9 Conglutinatives,				9 glue together new wounds,
		10 Cicatrizatives,				10 cover a raw sore with skin.
		11 Corosives.				11 gnaw or eat the flesh.

These for the most part are drawne from

of

*Example.*

1 hegmacke  
 2 grosse  
 3 vitious

because they be qualities pallive, they not their operations  
 heat and cold doe in their force.

These for the most part are drawne from

- first and second facultie sometimes by
  - 1 joyning,
  - 2 separating,
  - 3 coupling two qualities together.
  - 4 on qualitie of the first facultie proceeds the
    - 1 anodine proper of it selfe by a moderate heating faculty to ease paine.
    - 2 anodine to evacuate the matter causing paine.
    - 3 anodine by narcotticks to
      - 1 Astonish the sence by cold, simply cause rest.
      - 3 Provoke sleepe by cold moisture.
  - 5 Neither of these faculties but by an occult property, as the Loadstone draweth Iron, for which no reason can be shewed: Also when by touching the Needle of a Diall, it shall make that end to stand to the North alwayes is by occult propertie.
- 2 the effects and operations of the said faculties as some be
  - 1 Anodines,
  - 2 Repercussives,
  - 3 Incarnatives, done by two faculties, as by moderate
    - 1 drying.
    - 2 clensing.
  - 4 Cicatrizatives, } dry and } 4 more } 1 cōglutinates
  - 5 Conglutinatives, } astringe } 5 lesse } 2 Cicatrizes.
- 6 To move or stay
  - 1 Vrine,
  - 2 Sweat,
  - 3 Vomit,
  - 4 Milke,
  - 5 Stoole,
  - 6 Menstrua,
  - 7 Hemoraides, &c.
- 3 A hot and attenuating faculty, such
  - 1 move } 1 Sweat,
  - 2 cause Milke, &c. } 2 Vrine,
  - 3 Menses, &c. }
- 4 The contrary faculties, keepe backe and stop the same.
- 5 Occult cause, as vomit comes neither from the
  - first } faculty, but
  - second }
 from an occult or hidden propertie, naturally planted in any vomitory Medicine, &c.

1 Dependencie, & they worke only by an occult propertie found out by experience, and no reason to be shewed why it doth so.

2 Difference is { 1 It works not by Elementall qualities of { 1 Heat.  
2 Cold.  
3 Drith.  
3 Moisture.

2 Also this, we see that divers being hot, cold, dry, or moist in on and the same degree, yet produce not the like effects.

- 1 More in on part then in another.
- 2 Such that they purge humour more then another.
- 3 Knowne only by experience.

In these consider their 3 Manner of working their effects is { Thus that some { 1 Vomit, { all by an occult property for  
hot and dry in { 2 Egestion, { which no reason can be gi-  
the second de- { 3 Sweat, { ven why or how they doe  
gree doe caule { 4 Urine, { so.  
either { 5 Milke, {  
6 neither {

5 As { 1 Agaric, { draw { 1 Flegme { sithe { 1 head & joynts,  
2 Ruberb, { 2 Choler { 2 liver & reines

4 Medicines are furnished some with { 1 on simple facultie alone.  
2 More and those contrary, of which the taste will manifest it unto you.

{ 1 To worke { part { then another, and none  
more on this { humour { can finde out the reason,  
but only experience.

5 Meanes are partly taken, from the parts they most respect in their operations, as { 2 Cephalicks, {  
3 Pulmonicks, { These respect the { 1 Head,  
4 Cordials, { 2 Lungs,  
5 Hepaticks, { 3 Heart,  
6 Spleniticks, { 4 Liver,  
7 Diuriticks, { 5 Spleene,  
8 Arthriticks, { 6 Reines,  
7 Joynts.

Now

Now of the Tastes, in which consider these things following.

1 Definition, it is a decoction of humiditie into drynesse, first giving a taste on the tongue, according to the varietie of the matter.

- 2 Kinds 9, i. }  
 3 Hot as { 1 Acide,  
 2 Bitter,  
 3 Szl.  
 3 Cold as { 1 Acerbe,  
 2 Austere,  
 3 Acide.  
 3 Temperate as { 1 Sweet,  
 2 Oily or fat,  
 3 Insipide.

3 Differences are according to the degrees of concoction it is }  
 1 great in hot  
 2 lesser in cold  
 3 mean intepérate } taste

4 Cause }  
 1 Is heat, { 1 That turnes moyst into drynesse.  
 2 Which is divers by degrees of concoction.

2 Of taste is in these two i. }  
 1 complexion being either { 1 hot,  
 2 cold,  
 3 dry,  
 4 moist,  
 5 temperate.

2 Substance being either { 1 thick,  
 2 thin,  
 3 mean.  
 1 Knowne by applying on the tongue well disposed by the nerves.

2 Taste which is { 1 strongest of hot  
 2 le:st of cold  
 3 mean of temperate } taste.

3 Complexion { 1 Hot causeth five tastes: { 1 sweet,  
 2 bitter, 8  
 3 Oily or unctuous,  
 4 salt,  
 5 biting taste.  
 2 Cold causeth foure tastes, { 1 lowre,  
 2 lesse lowre,  
 3 yet lesse lowre,  
 4 insipid, watrish without taste.

4 sub- }  
 stances } 1 thick substance causeth taste either { 1 sweet,  
 are 9, i. } 2 bitter,  
 3 lowre.  
 2 Thin substance cause taste either { 1 biting taste sharpe,  
 2 Oily,  
 3 lowrish.  
 3 Mean substance cause taste either { 1 sharpe biting,  
 2 salt,  
 3 watrish.

... observes this order in concoction of most bodies.

- 1 The Acerbe taste should take place.
- 2 The Austere.
- 3 The Acide.
- 4 The next instruction of concoction ariseth thus,
  - 1 without taste.
  - 2 Oily.
  - 3 Sweet, perfectly, concoct, and temperate.
- 5 If
  - 1 salt,
  - 2 bitter,
  - 3 acrid,
 This concoction exceeds the bonds of mediocritie in the highest excesse of almost a fiery heat.
- 6 Note that all things that be by nature taste lesse, doe not alwayes ascend to the heighth of sweetnesse by the degree of
  - 1 Acerbitie,
  - 2 Austeritie,
  - 3 Aceditie.
 As if by absolute necessitie that all sweet things must first passe these three degrees.
- 7 Note that many plants and their fruits being
  - 1 ripe are some
    - 1 fowre,
    - 2 bitter,
    - 3 salt.
  - 2 unripe are sweetish which after further concoction become
    - 1 bitter,
    - 2 austere,
    - 3 fowre.
 Which is a perfection in nature by full ripenesse and convocation, and not an excesse in (nature in that species.
- 8 In many things the sweet and fatty taste becomes so by concoction, as in
  - 1 Grapes.
  - 2 Figs.
  - 3 Peares.
  - 4 Apples, &c.

The order of this concoction.

1 Cold enclish fowre tastes  
 2 less fowre  
 3 yet less fowre  
 4 in quib; warm with out taste  
 1 sweet  
 2 bitter  
 3 fowre  
 1 ping taste if ripe  
 2 Oily  
 3 fowre  
 1 sharp ping  
 2 salt  
 3 warm

1 thick substance enclish taste either  
 2 I pin substance enclish taste either  
 3 Mean substance enclish taste either

1  
 2  
 3

Now

Now it follows to speake of each of these in order,  
and first of cold taste.

- 1 Definition, it is a harsh taste as in unripe fruits betweene bitter and fowrish, being yet all raw.
- 2 Kinds vary according to the
  - 1 temperature,
  - 2 substance.
- 3 Difference it is
  - 1 dryer
  - 2 colder
  - 3 grosser
  - 4 earthier
  - 5 lesse moister
  - 6 much lesse moist then Acide.
 than Austere.
- 4 Temperature, it is
  - 1 notably cooling and drying.
  - 2 of cold, grosse, and earthy substance being yet all raw and vnripe.
- 5 Effects, it is
  - 1 condensative, i. to
    - 1 thicken.
    - 2 harden.
    - 3 congeale.
  - 2 refreshing.
  - 3 stopping.
  - 4 restraining.
  - 5 repelling.
  - 6 binds
  - 7 exasperates } chiefly in the superficial parts.
- 6 Some is as the taste of
  - 1 Granat peeles,
  - 2 Galls,
  - 3 Tan or Oke barke,
  - 4 Sumach,
  - 5 Cypresse Nuts, &c.
- 7 Some performe as are said in Austere, farre more powerfully being absolutely
  - 1 earthy,
  - 2 cold,
  - 3 dry,
 } Not partaking of watry moisture.

Note that fruits Acerbe before they be ripe, having accession of heat, turne sweet as Chestnuts, doe.

of



- 1 Definition, it is much Acerbe, but milder, not so harsh.
- 2 Kinds are according to the
  - 1 temperature,
  - 2 substance.
- 1 It
  - 1 Increases a degree in concoction, more towards maturity, then Acerbe.
  - 1 Consists in a medium
    - 1 Not so
      - 1 dry as Acerbe,
      - 2 moist as Acide.
    - 2 Only by heat and moisture either by
      - 1 Aire,
      - 2 Water,
      - 3 Moisture only.
  - 3 Having accession of moisture only, and that more grosse of Acerbe, and so causeth Austere.
- 3 Differences
  - 1 Both Austere and Acerbe are in like degree cold, but austere is the moister.
  - 2 It gets sometimes
    - 1 more
      - 1 heat alone
        - 1 airy
          - and
            - 1 sweet
            - 2 Oily
        - 2 moisture alone
          - 1 watry
            - and
              - 1 sweet
              - 2 Oily
        - 2 Both together are joynd.
      - 4 If the cold remaining in fruits, a subtile humiditie grow, it causeth taste Acide.
      - 5 If it have a watrish moisture and fit heat, it turnes either to
        - 1 sweet taste, if the moisture growing with heat be Oily.
        - 2 Oily
    - 4 Temperature,
      - 1 Its
        - 1 cold and dry, but not so much as Acerbe,
        - 2 Neere in
          - 1 temperature,
          - 2 effect,
      - 2 sappy bodies acerbe become sweet by the interposed degree of
        - 1 Austere,
        - 2 Acide,
        - 3 Oilinesse,
      - as they get a divers increase in heat & moisture either
        - 1 conjunctly.
        - 2 seperately.
    - 5 Effects are as they be
      - 1 cold, they expell fluxes.
      - 2 dry and earthy
        - 1 they doe
          - 1 condense,
          - 2 thicken,
          - 3 stop,
          - 4 straighten the passages,
          - 5 restrain,
          - 6 conglutinate,
          - 7 cicatrize,
        - 2 such are raw unripe fruits.
    - 6 Some consist in a meane, i. a more earthy body, as it is apparent in
      - 1 Grapes,
      - 2 Sarvices,
      - 3 Gooseberies,
      - 4 Crabs, all fruits.
    - 7 Some is changed
      - 1 with further concoction of heat from Acerbe,
        - 1 heat only augmented become sweet,
        - 2 cold being grosse of acerbe turne austere.
      - 2 Ex ample.
        - 1 Acerbe fruit, i. unripe by
          - 1 heat only augmented become sweet,
          - 2 cold being grosse of acerbe turne austere.
        - 2 Cold in fruits augmented, & there retained is turned into Acide.
        - 3 Heat and moisture augmented together, if
          - 1 ayrie,
            - 1 they
              - 1 Oily
              - 2 sweet
          - 2 watry,
            - 1 passe to
              - 1 Oily
              - 2 sweet

Austere the

Acide the

1<sup>st</sup> Definition, it is a sowre  
tast, as is that of

- Vineger,
- Verjuice,
- Aligere,
- Sowre juices, &c.

2 Kinds are according to the

- 1 temperature,
- 2 substance.

3 Differen-  
ces are

- 1 According to the kinds.
- 2 More subtle then any of the two former tasts.
- 3 The subtiller, the more
  - 1 piercing or penetrating.
  - 2 It divides almost as powerfully as the Acide.
- 4 The
  - 1 thicker in substance,
  - 2 colder the temperature,
 } The duller in o-  
operation.

4 Tempe-  
rature

- 1 is
  - 1 without naturall heat,
  - 2 cold and watry,
  - 3 subtiller then Acerbe or Austere,
  - 4 neere in effect to Acerbe, but lesse drying.

Acide  
the

5 Effects, it

- 1 attenuates,
- 2 insides,
- 3 divides,
- 4 penetrates,
- 5 opens obstructions.
- 6 clenseth,
- 7 repels all fluxions by its deep piercing cold,
- 8 dryes strongly even in its watry consistance.
- 9 Stayes and stops all
  - 1 Bleedings.
  - 2 Hamorrhoids.
  - 3 Dislentories.

6 Manifesteth it force in

- 1 Vineger,
- 2 Verjuice,
- 3 Juice of
  - 1 Lemmons,
  - 2 Sorrell,
- 4 Cheries,
- 5 Barbaries,
- 6 Sloes, &c.

Thus farre of the three cold tasts.

Now of temperate tastes, and first of Insipide.

1 Definition it is { 1 fresh or tastelesse as water,  
2 improperly called a taste,  
3 rather a privation of tastes.

2 Kinds are according to the { 1 temperature,  
2 substance.

3 Differences { 1 it increaseth a degree in concoction from the form  
more towards maturity.

2 it { 1 inclineth more to warmnesse then Acide,  
2 cooleth and is grosser substance.

4 Temperature { 1 it is cold and moist with a little naturall heat, but not  
so much as the two following, yet sweetish, not  
brackish but watrish.

2 It is without { 1 taste, as water simply,  
2 smell.

Insipide  
the

1 it draweth together the { 1 Pores,  
2 Orifices of the veins  
2 repercusseth and restraineth by cooling.

5 its effects, and { 3 constipates,  
4 stupifieth and astonisheth the member.  
5 Moistneth and thereby softneth,  
6 cooleth and quengeth heat.

2 Inspisate, that is, it { 1 thickneth and congealeth,  
2 constipates and stupifies.

6 Some manifesteth its force in { 1 Taste { 1 Water chiefly.  
2 Melons.  
3 Cucumbers.  
4 Gourds.  
2 All of watry tastelesnesse.

- 1 Vinegar,
- 2 Verjuice,
- 3 Juice of Lemmons,
- 4 Juice of Sorell,
- 5 Cherries,
- 6 Barbaries,
- 7 Sloes, &c.

This part of the three cold tastes.

1 Definition it is as Hony, Sugar, Manna, sweet Fruits, &c.

2 Kinds are divers according to the

- 1 temperature.
- 2 substance.

3 Differences it

- 1 is made by moderate and well growing heat.
- 2 consisteth in
  - 1 thin and hot, then Insipide,
  - 2 grosse then the oily, from which in the first qualities it do not differ.

4 Temperature it is of

- 1 hot
  - 2 ayrie
  - 3 temperate
- } nature

5 Effects

- 1 very sweet
- 2 digesteth.
- 3 concocteth.
- 4 ripeneth.
- 5 relaxeth.
- 6 asswageth paines.
- 7 glueth.

2 All sweet things worke effects according to its differences of their degrees and their

- 1 temperatures.
- 2 substance.

Some is such as are

- 1 Milke.
- 2 Honey.
- 3 Sugar.
- 4 Manna.
- 5 sweet
  - 1 Almonds,
  - 2 Fruits, &c.

sweet taste the

This much of temperate tastes

The third and last temperate taste is oily.

1 Definition it is a taste as { 1 Oile,  
2 Butter,  
3 Greates,  
4 Marrow, &c.

2 Kinds are divers according to the { 1 temperature,  
2 substance.

3 Differences { 1 are divers according to the kinds.  
2 some are made of { 1 greene unripe } Olives.  
3 some be { 2 mature, or ripe }  
{ 1 new and pure,  
2 old and musty,  
3 acrid by nature as that of { 1 Lions,  
2 Foxes, &c

Oily taste the { 4 Temperature { 1 hot,  
2 moist, } more then the former sweet taste,  
3 aierie,

5 Effects, it { 1 humacteth,  
2 relaxeth,  
3 molifieth,  
4 lubryfieth,  
5 appeaseth pain.

6 Which are such as { 1 Oile Olive,  
2 fresh Butter,  
3 Greates,  
4 Marrowes,  
5 Divers other { 1 Oiles,  
2 Fats, &c.

Thus much of temperate tastes.

Now

Now follow the three hot and sharp tastes, as first of salt taste { 1 salt. 2 bitter. 3 acride.

1 Definition, the taste is manifest yet of divers kinds.

2 Kinds as divers according to the { 1 temperature, 2 substance, } thereof as { 1 common Salt, 2 niter, 3 gemm, 4 armoniac, 5 naturall, 6 artificial, 7 Sea-water, &c.

3 Differences are { 1 according to the 2 temperature, 3 substance.

{ 1 naturally fo 2 some } 2 artificiall & be of divers { 1 natures } too long here to recite. 2 effects

4 Temperature they { 1 are { 1 hot, 2 dry, 3 astringent, 4 are lesse earthy then bitter things. 2 proceed from an earthy drynes.

5 Effects, it { 1 contracteth the pores, 2 cutteth, 3 clenseth, 4 scoureth, 5 restraineth, 6 preserveth from putrifaction, 7 dryeth without manifest apparence of great heat, 8 digesteth, 9 shuts up or thrust together. 10 have many strange operations.

Salts are either { 1 common, 2 naturall, 3 artificiall, being divers and rare secrets. } Salts.

The second hot taste is bitter taste.

- 1 Definition this taste is manifest, as Aloes, Absinthium, &c.
- 2 Kinds are more or lesse according to the
  - 1 temperature,
  - 2 substance.
- 3 Differences are divers according as they differ in
  - 1 temperature
  - 2 substance.
- 4 Temperature is
  - 1 hot,
  - 2 earthy and grosse,
  - 3 drying,
  - 4 abundant heat torrified and dried up.
- 5 Effects taken,
  - 1 inwards it doth
    - 1 purge
    - 2 void superfluos humours.
  - 2 outward it
    - 1 clenseth,
    - 2 wipeth,
    - 3 scoureth,
  - 3 open
    - 1 the
      - 1 pores,
      - 2 mouthes,
      - 3 passages,

of the veins oft by their abstergent facultie, & so cause

  - 1 menstria,
  - 2 hemoroids
  - 2 Subtile and thin.
  - 1 the Sanies from Vlcers,
  - 2 superfluos humours from the bodie.
- 6 Some as, such as
  - 1 Aloes,
  - 2 Gentian,
  - 3 Absinthium,
  - 4 Centory
  - 5 Colosinth,
  - 6 Fumitorie, &c.

Bitter taste the

The

The third and last hot taste is Acride of sharpe.

Acride taste the

- 1 Definition, it is a hot biting fiery taste as Pepper, &c.
  - 2 Kinds are divers according to the
    - 1 temperature,
    - 2 substance.
  - 3 Differences are
    - 1 According to the
      - 1 kind,
      - 2 temperature,
      - 3 substance.
    - 2 Also to be considered,
      - 1 How and in what manner to use them.
        - 1 venemous.
        - 2 used
          - 1 inwardly safely
            - 1 Pepper,
            - 2 Mustard, &c.
          - 2 outwardly, and not inwards.
          - 3 both inwards and outwards.
        - 3 putrifeptive as
          - 1 Arsenicum,
          - 2 Realger,
          - 3 and Sublimate, &c.
        - 4 Vesicatories as
          - 1 Cantarades,
          - 2 Sperewort, &c.
        - 5 Caustick as
          - 1 Calx viva,
          - 2 Lixivium,
          - 3 Oile of Sulphur, &c.
- 4 Temperature
  - 1 hot.
  - 2 dry.
  - 3 subtle.
  - 4 biting.
  - 5 fires, &c.
- 5 Effects they
  - 1 heat, prick, bite.
  - 2 open the passages.
  - 3 penetrate.
  - 4 attenuate.
  - 5 draw out grosse humours.
  - 6 evacuates and
    - urine.
    - termes.
    - sweat.
  - 7 sends forth
  - 8 digesteth.
  - 9 inciseth.
  - 10 drieth.
  - 11 purgeth and clenseth.
  - 12 consumes.
  - 13 liquifieth.
  - 14 cause
    - 1 blisters.
    - 2 afters.

- 1 Pepper.
- 2 Cloves.
- 3 Greines.
- 4 Ginger.
- 5 Garlick.
- 6 Onions.
- 7 Squilla.
- 9 All the abovesaid and divers others to be used in time and place as occasion serveth.
- 10 Exceeding the bounds of



10 Fixing the bottom  
 11 Fixing  
 12 continuance  
 13 liquify  
 14 cause  
 15 blisters  
 16 purgation and cleansing  
 17 inlets  
 18 outlets  
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4 Ten-  
pressure

2 Efflu-  
they

I  
t

Here follow

Things of  
the head are  
two, i. the p

Things of ne  
face are th

Things of ne  
neck, are t  
the

Here follow the things of most note to be considered in every particular  
Region, part and member of the bodie.

Things of note concerning  
the head are generally, these  
two, i. the parts containe

- |   |                    |   |   |                   |
|---|--------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| 1 | ning, be 5. i. the | } | 1 | Haire.            |
|   |                    |   | 2 | Skin.             |
|   |                    |   | 3 | Membrana carnosā. |
|   |                    |   | 4 | Pericranium.      |
|   |                    |   | 5 | Crania, or Scull. |
| 2 | ned, are 5. i. the | } | 1 | Dura mater.       |
|   |                    |   | 2 | Pia               |
|   |                    |   | 3 | Retemirabile.     |
|   |                    |   | 4 | Vermiformis.      |
|   |                    |   | 5 | Cerebrum.         |

Things of note of the parts of the  
face are these 11. i. the

- |    |             |
|----|-------------|
| 1  | Bones.      |
| 2  | Front.      |
| 3  | Temples.    |
| 4  | Eie-browes. |
| 5  | Eie-lids.   |
| 6  | Eies.       |
| 7  | Eares.      |
| 8  | Nose.       |
| 9  | Checkes.    |
| 10 | Mouth, also |
| 11 | the         |
| 12 | Chin.       |

- |   |   |         |
|---|---|---------|
| } | 1 | Lips.   |
|   | 2 | Teeth.  |
|   | 3 | Tongue. |
|   | 4 | Uvula.  |
|   | 5 | Pallat. |
|   | 6 | Jawes.  |

Things of note of the parts of the  
neck, are these 15 following, i.  
the

- |    |                  |
|----|------------------|
| 1  | Spondels.        |
| 2  | Legaments.       |
| 3  | Tendons.         |
| 4  | Nerves.          |
| 5  | Veines.          |
| 6  | Arteries.        |
| 7  | Nucha.           |
| 8  | Paxwax.          |
| 9  | Muscles.         |
| 10 | Almonds.         |
| 11 | Epiglott.        |
| 12 | Isophagus.       |
| 13 | Ismon.           |
| 14 | Tbachia Arteria. |
| 15 | Gula.            |

Have follow the things of most note in the head of the body

- 1 Bones.
- 2 Cartilages.
- 3 Ligaments.
- 4 Marrow.
- 5 Tendons.
- 6 Muscles.
- 7 Nerues.
- 8 Veines.
- 9 Arteries.
- 10 Panicles.
- 11 Flesh.
- 12 Skin.
- 13 Haire.
- 14 Nailes.

Things of note concerning the head are generally three two & the parts consist

4 shoulder and great arme are 14. i. the

- 1 Utter skin.
- 2 Flesh.
- 3 Muscles.
- 4 Panicles.
- 5 Bones.
- 6 Cartilages.
- 7 Nucha.
- 8 Paxwax.
- 9 Ligaments.
- 10 Nerves.
- 11 Paps.
- 12 Plura.
- 1 Trachia arteria.
- 2 Oeiofagus.
- 3 Heart.
- 4 Panicles.
- 5 Lungs.
- 6 Midriffe.

Things of note of the parts of the face are these 11. i. the

Things of note of the Breast are generally two, i. the things contay

Things of note of the neck are these 6. i. the

Things

- 1 Myrac.
- 2 Syphac.
- 3 Bones.
- 4 Nucha.
- 5 Nerves.
- 6 Veines.
- 7 Arteries.
- 8 Muscles.

6 Region of the belly are in general two, i. the things contay-

- 1 Cale.
- 2 Liver.
- 3 Gall.
- 4 Splene.
- 5 Stomack.
- 6 Intestines.
- 7 Mesenterium.
- 8 Reines.
- 9 Bladder.
- 10 Spermatick vessels.
- 11 Matrix.

12 parts below without froth be three, i. the

- 1 Groyne.
- 2 Yard.
- 3 Cods.

7 Great legge it is

- 1 divided into three parts, i. the
  - 2 As in the great arme the Nucha excepted, and so but 13 particulars.
- 1 Thigh.
  - 2 Shank.
  - 3 Foot.

Things of note of the

*A briefe Anatomie of the parts of the bodie in generall, and first of the simple Members.*

- Simple members are  
 11. besides Haire and Naailes, as
- 1 Bones.
  - 2 Cartalages, or gristles.
  - 3 Legaments.
  - 4 Nerves, or finewes.
  - 5 Cords, or tendons.
  - 6 Veines.
  - 7 Arteries, or heart pipes.
  - 8 Panicles, or Felmes.
  - 9 Flesh.
  - 10 Fat.
  - 11 Skin.
- Haire, } these two be excrementall parts.  
 2 Naailes, }

- 1 Simple.  
 2 Spermatick.  
 3 Cold.  
 4 Dry.
- 1 Bones are
- 5 Insensible, without feeling.
  - 6 Inflexible, without bowing.
  - 7 The bearers up of the body.
  - 8 Many for divers causes.
  - 9 248. in number after *Avicen.*
  - 10 307. after *some other.*

- 1 Simple.
  - 2 Spermatick.
  - 3 Cold.
  - 4 Dry.
  - 5 Insensible.
  - 6 Partly flexible.
  - 7 Ordained for five causes.
  - 8 Next to the bones in hardnesse.
- 2 Cartalages are

Legaments are

Legaments  
are

- 1 simple.
  - 2 spermatick.
  - 3 cold.
  - 4 dry.
  - 5 insensible.
  - 6 flexible.
  - 7 to bind the bones together.
  - 8 resting places to divers finewes.
  - 9 to hold up divers members.
  - 10 harder } then } Nerves.
  - 11 softer } } Gristles.
- a substance that springeth out of the bones and gristles

Nerves are

- 1 called finewes.
  - 2 simple.
  - 3 spermatick.
  - 4 cold.
  - 5 dry.
  - 6 sensible.
  - 7 flexible.
  - 8 strong.
  - 9 tough.
  - 10 of two sorts, } 1 sensatives.
  - } 2 motives.
- the things that give voluntary motion to the cords, &c  
the instruments to convey the Animall spirits.

Cords are

- 1 called tendons.
- 2 simple in qualitie, but compound in substance.
- 3 spermatick.
- 4 cold.
- 5 dry, } 1 strong.
- 6 very } 2 tough.
- 7 partly sensible.
- 8 made of nerves and legaments for three causes.
- 9
- 10 mean, between legaments and nerves.

6 Veins are

- 1 simple.
- 2 spermatick.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 the vessels to carry the blood nutritive.
- 6 all begun in the Liver.
- 7 with on only coat or covering.
- 8 hollow of a nervous substance.
- 9 divers where-  
of two are most  
principall, *i. vena porta*, in that hollow  
*cava*, in the bunchy } part of the Liver.
- 10 said to be 365 of note, beside the Capillar Veines.

7 Arteries are

- 1 simple.
- 2 spermatick.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 hollow and nervous.
- 6 all begun at the heart.
- 7 All with two coats, except *Arteria venalis*.
- 8 divers whereof two are principals as *Arteria magna*  
*venalis*.
- 9 the Pulse.
- 10 vessels to carry abroad the vitall blood and spirits.

8 Panicles are

- 1 some } 1 *periostea*, *i.* the felmes that cover the bones.  
2 compound as *Diaphragma*, &c.
- 2 spermatick.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 made some to } 1 cover divers members.  
2 divide parts on from another.

Veines

flesh

9 flesh is

10 fat is

11 skin is

Cords are

9 flesh is

- 1 } 1 simple.
- 1 some } 2 compound.
- 2 sanguine not spermatick.
- 3 hot.
- 4 moist.
- 5 caused of blood
- 6 of three kinds as } 1 simple and pure.
- flesh, } 2 musculous, or brawny.
- } 3 Glandulous, or kernelly.

10 fat is

- 1 simple.
- 2 not spermatick.
- 3 cold.
- 4 moist.
- 5 insensible.
- 6 made of the subtle parts of the blood.
- 7 without sinewes in it.
- 8 of three kinds, i. } 1 *Adeps, i.* is that next under the Skin.
- } 2 *Pinguedo, i.* is that mixt with the flesh.
- } 3 *Auxungia, i.* that about the Kidneyes and Intrailes.

11 skin is

- 1 simple.
- 2 partly spermatick,
- 3 temperate.
- 4 strong.
- 5 tough.
- 6 flexible.
- 7 sensible.
- 8 of two sorts, i. } 1 *Epiderims, i.* is that true thin utter Skin.
- } 2 *Panniculus carnosus, i.* the inner fleshy Skin.
- 9 made } 1 temperate the better to judge,
- } 2 of } 1 Veines.
- } 2 Arteries.
- } 3 Nerves.
- 10 of divers properties in certaine places, and varieth according to the place whereon it groweth, for some } may } flay.
- you } cannot }

of.



- 1 Haires are
- 1 Excrementall parts and no members.
  - 2 made of grosse fumosities.
  - 3 cold.
  - 4 dry.
  - 5 made to
    - 1 to cause comelineffe.
    - 2 evacuate fumosities of the third digestion.
    - 3 shew by their colour, &c. the temperature of the brain.
  - 6 Superfluities.

- 2 Nails are
- 1 Excrementall parts and no members.
  - 2 superfluities.
  - 3 cold.
  - 4 dry.
  - 5 softer then bones.
  - 6 Tough like horne.
  - 7 Engendred of earthy vapours.
  - 8 made
    - 1 the better to hold.
    - 2 to
      - 1 claw and scratch.
      - 2 divide things the better.

the memory, for the attaining thereof with Expedition.

Things of note concerning the head are generally these two parts containing the

- 1. Haire,
  - 2. Skin,
  - 3. Flesh,
  - 4. Panicle, *Pericranium*,
  - 5. Scull.
- ning, are in particular 5. i. the
- 1. *Dura Mater*,
  - 2. *Pia Mater*,
  - 3. *Resmirabile*,
  - 4. *Vermiformis*,
  - 5. Braines.
- ned, are these 5. i. the

A further relation of those ten parts, what they are, with their proper places, &c.

- 1. Haire, *crinis*, is sufficiently spoken of in the tract of simple members.
- 2. Skin, *i. cutis*, is that in which the haire groweth.
- 3. *Membrana carnosia* is the hard flesh on the head growing between the utter Skin and *Pericranium*.
- 4. *Pericranium* is the Panicle that covereth the Scull without froth, between the *membrana carnosia*, and the bones of the Scull.

The 5 parts containing the

- 1. *os coronale*, i. the bone of the forehead.
  - 2. *ossa lateralia*, i. the side bones of the head.
  - 3. *ossa petrosa*, i. the hard stony bones of the eares whereon they grow.
  - 4. *ossa frontalia*, i. the bones of the forehead.
  - 5. *ossa sphenoidales*, i. the bones of the sphenoid.
  - 6. *os basilare*, i. the foundation bone of the head.
  - 7. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 8. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 9. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 10. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
- 5 Crai-na the scul have 1. 7. bones, i.
- 1. *Coronale*, i. it goeth crosse over the mould of the head.
  - 2. *Sagittales* joyneth the side bones to the crown of the head.
  - 3. *Famdoides* joyneth the hinder ends of the side bones to the bone *occipitiall*.
  - 4. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 5. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 6. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 7. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 8. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 9. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 10. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
2. 5 sutures, or seames, i. 3 true
- 1. *Coronale*, i. it goeth crosse over the mould of the head.
  - 2. *Sagittales* joyneth the side bones to the crown of the head.
  - 3. *Famdoides* joyneth the hinder ends of the side bones to the bone *occipitiall*.
  - 4. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 5. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 6. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 7. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 8. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 9. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
  - 10. *os occipitale*, i. the bone wherein the hole afore the *Nucha* passeth.
2. 2. False, that joyn the eare-bones to the

The five things contained, i. the

- 1 *Duramater*, is the thick hard panicle within the Scull next under it.
- 2 *Piamater*, is the soft mother, or panicle, next uuder *Duramater*, in this the braine is wrapped.
- 3 *Rete mirabile*, i. the wonderfull Net, is set under the panicles, and is composed of Arteries that come from the heart, herein is the vitall spirits made Animall, in this Net is the braine inclosed, from this hath the spirit of feeling its first creation, & thence passeth to other parts.
- 4 *Vermiformis*, i. the two Wormlike substances in the middle ventricle of the head.

1 is of two sorts, i.

5 *Cerebrum* is the brains, it

- 1 *Cerebrum* is the great marrowy substance in the fore-part of the head, &c.
- 2 *Cerebellum*, it is the little hard braine in the hinder part of the head.

2 have 3 ventricles, i. the }  
 1 former }  
 2 middle } ventricle.  
 3 hinder }

*Of the Anatomy of the face.*

Things of most note of the parts of the face are these eleven, s. the

- 1 Bones,
- 2 Front,
- 3 Temples,
- 4 Eye-browes,
- 5 Eye-lids,
- 6 Eyes,
- 7 Eares,
- 8 Nose,
- 9 Checks,
- 10 Mouth,
- 11 Chin.

A further relation of those parts, for your better understanding hereof.

- |                                   |    |   |               |  |
|-----------------------------------|----|---|---------------|--|
| Of those<br>11. things,<br>i. the | 1  | Bones called <i>ossa facies</i> , are nine.                             |               |  |
|                                   | 2  | Front, called <i>frons</i> , i. the fore-head.                          |               |  |
|                                   | 3  | Temples, called <i>Tempora</i> .  |               |  |
|                                   | 4  | Eye-browes, called <i>Supercilia</i> .                                  |               |  |
|                                   | 5  | Eye-lids, called <i>Palpebrae</i> .                                     |               |  |
|                                   | 6  | Eye, called <i>oculus</i> , each<br>Eye hath                            | 1             | A Nerve, called <i>Nervus opticus</i> .            |
|                                   |    |   | 2             | Seven Tunicles.                                    |
|                                   |    |   | 3             | Three Humours.                                     |
|                                   |    |   | 4             | Seven Muscles.                                     |
|                                   |    |   | 5             | A kernet of teares in the corner next<br>the Nose. |
|                                   |    | 6   | Veines.       |  |
|                                   |    | 7   | Arteries, &c. |  |
|                                   | 7  | Eares are called <i>Aures</i> .   |               |  |
|                                   | 8  | Nose is called <i>Nasus</i> .   |               |  |
|                                   | 9  | Cheeks are called <i>Gena</i> .   |               |  |
|                                   | 10 | Mouth called <i>Os</i> in the which<br>are these things of note, i. the | 1             | Lip, i. <i>Labra</i> .                             |
|                                   |    |   | 2             | Teeth, <i>Dentes</i> .                             |
|                                   |    |   | 3             | Tongue, <i>Lingua</i> .                            |
|                                   |    |   | 4             | <i>Vuvla</i> .                                     |
|                                   |    |   | 5             | Pallat, i. <i>Palatum</i> .                        |
|                                   |    |   | 6             | Jaw-bones, i.<br><i>Maxilla</i> .                  |
|                                   | 11 | Chin, called <i>Mentum</i> .  |               |  |

This part reacheth from the } 1 foundation bone of the head behind, to the  
 } 2 nether end of the seventh Spondle.  
 } *Epiglot to Gula before.*

- 1 Spondels.
- 2 Ligaments.
- 3 *Nucha.*
- 4 Nerves.
- 5 Veines.
- 6 Arteries.
- 7 Paxwax.
- 8 Muscles.
- 9 Almonds.
- 10 Epiglot.
- 11 *Oesophagus.*
- 12 *Ismon.*
- 13 *Trachia Arteria.*
- 14 *Gula.*

Things of  
 note of the  
 neck are 14,  
 i. the

*A further Relation of these.*

- 1 7. Spondels, or turning joynts of the neck.
- 2 7. Paires of Nerves of those Spondles.
- 3 Marrow of those Spondles called *Nucha.*
- 4 Ligaments.
- 5 Veines, *Jugular* or *Guidigi*, &c.
- 6 Arteries.
- 7 Paxwax called *Seruisis*, i. the white haire.
- 8 Muscles being 20.
- 9 Almonds called *Amigdales.*
- 10 *Epiglot*, i. called *Ligulam*, of some *Operculum laringis*, is the knot or gristle in the throat at top of the wind-pipe.
- 11 *Oesophagus*, is the gut that carrieth the meat and drink from the mouth into the stomach, &c.
- 12 *Ismon* is above between the *Oesophagus*, and the *Trachia arteria.*
- 13 *Trachia arteria*, i. the wind-pipe.
- 14 *Gula*, is the pit or box, at the nether end of the neck before, at the upper end of the brest between the two *furcula* bones.

of

Things of note of the shoulder and great arme 14. i. the

- 1 Bones,
- 2 Cartilages,
- 3 Ligaments,
- 4 Marrow,
- 5 Panicles,
- 6 Nerves,
- 7 Veines,
- 8 Arteries,
- 9 Flesh,
- 10 Muscles,
- 11 Cords,
- 12 Skin,
- 13 Haire,
- 14 Nailes.

*A further relation of these.*

1 Shoulder are 3. i. the

- 1 *Os spatula, i.* the shoulder blade,
- 2 *Os furcula, i.* the Camell bone.
- 3 *Adjutory, i.* the bone from the shoulder to the Elbow.

1 On Adjutorie.

2. Two } 1 *major,* } these two reach from the  
 focils, i. } 2 *minor,* } Elbow to the Wrist.

3. 8. Wrist. } 1 bones called, *Rasset a manus.*

                  } 2 i. 4. } 1 above } at the } 1 *focils*  
                   }                   } 2 beneath } of the } 2 *Ossa*  
                   }                   }                   }                   }                   } *platinis*

- 1 Bones of the arme are
- 2 Cartilages,
- 3 Ligaments,
- 4 Marrow,
- 5 Panicles,
- 6 Nerves,
- 7 Veines of note to let blood in it are these 6, i. the
- 8 Arteries.
- 9 Flesh

2 Great arme are

- 4. 5. called *Ossa platinis, i.* the bones in the palmes of the hands.
- 5. 14. *Ossa adjutorum,* } 1. three in each finger.  
                                   } 2. two in each finger.
- 1 *Basilica,* called the Liver veine
- 2 *Cephalica, i.* the head veine
- 3 *Mediana,* } 1 The middle veine } of the Arme.  
                   } 2 called } 1 *Vena nigra,*  
                   }                   } 2 *Cardiaca.*  
                   }                   } 3 The common veine
- 4 *Venis Brachii,* proceeds from the shoulder Veine, and spreads with divers branches on the back of the hand.
- 5 *Cephalica oculorum,* appears betweene the thumbe and the fore-finger, and is a branch of *Cephalica.*

- 10 Muscles of note of the great Arme are 13. s.
- 11 Cords,
- 12 Skin,
- 13 Haire,
- 14 Nailes.

1 } 4 } no } 1 adjutory  
 2 } 4 } the } 2 *Focils.*  
 3 } 5 }    } 3 Hand.

Of these and all other things herein for brevity herein omitted, I referre you to my next Fract of Anatomy, which shall be more at large, if God permit me time.

Note that the great Legge is composed of the like things as the great Arme.

Of the Anatomy of the Shoulder and great Arme, the great Arme reacheth from the Shoulder to the tops of the fingers.

Things of note of the Brest are generally two, i. the things contain-  
ing  
are these  
12. the

- |    |            |    |            |
|----|------------|----|------------|
| 4  | Panicles.  | 3  | Ligaments. |
| 5  | Bones.     | 4  | Marrow.    |
| 6  | Griffles.  | 7  | Panicles.  |
| 7  | Nucha.     | 8  | Nerves.    |
| 8  | Paxwax.    | 7  | Venes.     |
| 9  | Ligaments. | 8  | Arteries.  |
| 10 | Nerves.    | 9  | Flesh.     |
| 11 | Paps.      | 10 | Muscles.   |
| 12 | Plura.     | 11 | Cords.     |
|    |            | 12 | Skin.      |
|    |            | 13 | Haire.     |
|    |            | 14 | Nails.     |
- A further relation of these.*
- 1 Vtter Skin, called *Cutis*.
  - 2 Flesh, *Caro*.
  - 3 Muscles, } called *Lacertus*, or *Musculus*, are eighty, after some Writers, ninety.
  - 4 Panicles, or the *Periostea*, &c. thole that cover the bones
    - 1 Twelve Spondels beginning at the last Spindle of the neck, and so reacheth downwards
  - 5 Bones of this Region
    - 1 *Pectorale*.
    - 2 Three brest bones, called
      - 2 *Sternon*.
    - 3 Twelve
      - 1 Seven called, *Costa vere*.
      - 2 Five called
        - 1 *Costa spirie*.
        - 2 The short ribs.
  - 6 Griffle, *Ensisformis*, it groweth at the lower end, of the nether Sternon bone in the brest before.
  - 7 Nucha, i. the marrow of thole 12 Spondels.
  - 8 Paxwax.
  - 9 Ligaments.
  - 10 Twelve paire of motive Nerves of those Spondels.
  - 11 Paps of a glandulous substance, or flesh.
  - 12 Plura, i. the panicle that covers the
    - 1 Ribs within.
    - 2 upper part of *Diaphragma*.
- 2 ned of note within the Brest are generally these
- |   |                 |   |           |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Tracha Arteria. | 4 | Panicles. |
| 2 | Oesophagus.     | 5 | Lungs.    |
| 3 | Heart.          | 6 | Midriff   |

*Midriff, down to os pubes, into the bottom of the belly.*  
*Of the Anatomy of the Region of the Belly, it reacheth from the*  
2 a principall member, the Well of heat and life.

2 it hath two Ventricles, i. the  
1 right,  
2 left.

3 Heart in which note these seven things.

3 The two } 1 deafe Eates.  
          } 2 great Arteries of the left Ventricle, *Arteria Magna*, to carry blood to the Lungs, and brings back aire to the Heart.  
          } 3 Into the right Ventricle commeth a Vein into the Heart, to bring it blood nutritive, from *vena cava*.  
5 It is wrapped in the *capsula corais*, a thicke Panicle like a purse.  
7 it hath two } 1 *Diastole*, i. opening } of the Heart and Pulse.  
                  } 2 *Systole*, i. closing }

4 Panicles of note are three i. the

1 *Plura* a foresaid.  
2 *Capula Cordis*.  
3 *Mediastine* i. a Panicle that divideth the brest right downe, i. divides the right side from the left.

1 It is called *pulmo*, i. the lights.  
2 The temperature is } 1 naturally cold and dry.  
                              } 2 accidentally cold and moist.  
3 Their creation is first spermatick.

5 Lungs of it consider these seven things of note

4 It hath } 1 Two parts, i. on each side of the Brest on part.  
          } 2 Five lobes, i. } 1 Three on the right } side.  
                  } 2 Two on the left }

5 They were } 1 draw in Aire.  
              } 2 purifie and temper the Aire.  
              } 3 receive the fumes superfluities that the Heart doth  
              } i. to breath forth.

6 Their vessels of note are three, i. their } 1 Veines,  
                              } 2 Pipes,  
                              } 3 *Arteria venalis*,  
                              } 4 *Trachia Arteria*.

Their ligaments.

1 called } 1 *Diaphragma* in Greeke.  
          } 2 *Septum transversum*, in Latin.

7 Midriff

2 Is set a the lower part of the Brest to divide the spirituals members from the nutritives.

3 The } 1 upper part } is made of the Panicle } 1 *Plura*,  
          } 2 nether    }                               } *Peritoncum*.  
          } middle between these 2 Panicles toward the ribs is *certus* flesh.  
4 Was } 1 defend the spirituals that the nutritives oppresse them not.  
   made for } 2 keepe that the vitall heat descend not downe too much,  
   3 causes } 3 defend the Spinals from maligne fumes.



- 1 Myrac,
- 2 Syphac,
- 3 Bones,
- 4 Nucha,
- 5 Nerves,
- 6 Veines,
- 7 Arteries,
- 8 Muscles.

*A further relation of these eight things.*

Things of note of the Region of the belly are generally two, i. the things contay-

ning of note are generally these 8. i. the

1 called } 1 so in Arab,  
 2 } 2 *Abdoman* in Larine.

2 Is all the whole substance of the belly from *Syphac*, outward.

1 *Myrac* } 3 is made } 1 utters in,  
 of these 4, } 2 fat, next under that skin.  
 i. the } 3 *Carnosus*, fleshy panicle, musculous flesh.

4 in this substance are eight muscles, i. } 1. 2 longi- } 1 called *musculi recti*,  
 tudinals, } 2 to draw out } 1 wind,  
 } 2 } 2 urine,  
 } 3 egestion.

2 latitudinals } 1 called *musculi transversi*.  
 } 2 to retaine things.

3. 4. *Obliqui* } 1 called *musculi obliqui*.  
 } to expell } 1 ventostic,  
 } 2 urine,  
 } 3 odours, &c.

1 called the *Peritoneum*.  
 2 is the inner skin that covereth the belly, and also maketh the nether panicle of *Diaphragma*.  
 3 groweth to *Myrac*, and seemeth to be part of its substance. (stacc.)

2 *Syphac* } 4 is } 1 spermatick,  
 } 2 cold,  
 } 3 dry,  
 } 4 nervous,  
 } 5 sensible.

5 the breaking of it below is called a rupture.  
 6 note in large wounds of the belly, such *Myrac* and *Syphac* both together.

1. 5 } 1 of the backe, called *lumborum vertebrae*,  
 } these begin at the lowest rib, and reacheth  
 } to *os sacrum*.

3 bones } 6 lower spondels are all joyned with *os sacrum* by sympathy,  
 are here } but the lowest of those six, is a gristle called *os caudae*, i. the taile bone.  
 12. i. the } 3. Two pin-bones } hind to *os sacrum*, (bone.  
 } joyned be- } fore, and do make *os pubes*, i. the thare

4 *Nucha* is in all these eleven spondels likewise.  
 5 Nerves that come from those spondels are a 11 paire, &  
 6 Veines, (one odde nerve.  
 7 Arteries.  
 8 Eight muscles are spoken of in *Myrac*.

Things of note of the region of the belly contay-

- 1 Gall,
- 2 Liver,
- 3 Gall,
- 4 Spleene,
- 5 Stomacke,
- 6 Guts,
- 7 Mesenterium,
- 8 Reines,
- 9 Bladder,
- 10 Spermarick vessels,
- 11 Matrix,
- 12 The parts below without froth.

A further relation of those 12. parts.

1 Call { 1 called { 1 Zirbus in Greeke;  
 { 2 Omentum in Latine.  
 2 is the fat Call that covereth the bowels next within Syphae.

1 called in { Greeke, Hepar,  
 { Latine, *hecur*, i. *massa sanguinis*, i. a masse or lumpe  
 of congealed bloud.

2 it lyeth { 1 under Diaphragma,  
 { 2 in the right side under the short ribs.

1 Spermatick in the first creation, and after become sanguine.

2 2 principall member,  
 3 hot and moyst,  
 4 insensible of it selfe,  
 5 the place of the second digestion,  
 6 Gibbons and round, on the outside,  
 7 hollow in the inside towards the stomach.  
 8 the originall seat of all Veines,  
 9 bound to Diaphragma,  
 10 sensible by accident.

4 have { five lobes, { 1 Porta, i. in the hollow,  
 { Two notable { 2 Cava, i. magna, in the  
 veins, i. vena, { bunchy } part of the  
 Liver.

1 called { 1 called *vesicula fellea*,  
 { 2 the bladder of the Gall

1 the receptacle of cholerick superfluities,  
 2 1 liced in the concavities of the Liver,  
 3 Spermatick,  
 4 in most men halfe a pint.

1 on to draw in choler, the other to cleanse the bloud in  
 the Liver.

3 have 3. { 2 Two to send { 1 Stomack, { to scour { 1 slime,  
 orifices, i. { choler to the { 2 gut *pilonis*, { out { excrements  
 1 called *hecur*, i. the Milk of Spleen,  
 2 Spermatick,  
 3 cold,  
 4 dry,

5 the receptacle of Melancholy placed { 1 Midriffe,  
 on the left side under the { 2 short ribs.

7 fastned { 1 Liver behind to draw away the fecks of the bloud.  
 to the { 2 Stomack before to cast in a lowre juice, to caule the  
 sharper appetite.

8 ordained { 1 nourish it selfe,  
 for three { 2 cleanse the bloud from Melancholy,  
 causes, i. to { 3 sharpen the appetite.

Things of note in the region of the belly contrary.

2 ned, are  
12, i. the

1 Liver,

3 Gall,

4 Spleen

- 1 called *ventriculus*,
- 2 under *Diaphragma*,
- 3 lieth betwene the Liver and the Spleene,
- 4 compound,
- 5 Spermatick,
- 6 Nervous,
- 7 very sensible,
- 8 made of two Panicles, i. the
  - 1 inward,
  - 2 utter.
- 9 the place of the first digestion,
- 10 narrow above and wide beneath,
- 11 the first foundation of nourishment to all parts.
- 12 in quantity three pints

- 13 fastned
  - 1 above to *Oesophagus*,
  - 2 below to the Gut *Duodenum*.

ned, are  
12. i. the

- 14 in forme
  - 1 much like the bagge of a Bag-pipe,
  - 2 both ends partly upward,
  - 3 with the nether passage better then the other 3 for causes as shall in the next Tract be declared.

And are called the Intestines.

- 1 *Duodenum*
  - 1 groweth to the nether mouth of the stomacke,
  - 2 is
    - 1 twelve inches long,
    - 2 also called *pilorum*.

- 2 *Jejunium*
  - 1 The empty or fasting gut is ever more found empty
  - 2 Into this gut passeth choler from the gall to cleanse it.

- 3 *Fion*, the small gut, this is
  - 1 fifteen or sixteen cubits long,
  - 2 called in Latine *Tenne*.

- 4 *Momocubus*, i.
  - 1 The blind gut, called *saccus*, i. a sack,
  - 2 This gut seemeth to have but one end,
  - 3 There goeth no *Mesentery* Veines beyond this gut, to draw any juice because all the food is spent before.

- 5 *Colon*
  - 1 is the
    - 1 full of wringles,
    - 2 in it is bred the wind Collick,
  - 2 receiveth all the drosse being past all nourishment,
  - 3 have no *Mesenteries* come to it.

- 6 *Longaon*
  - 1 called
    - 1 *intestinum rectum*,
    - 2 the gut of the fundament.
  - 2 is a span long,
  - 3 reacheth neere to the Kidneyes.

- 4 have
  - 1 Muscles in
  - 2 the nether
  - 3 end some say
  - Two
    - 1 open,
    - 2 close.
  - 4 one to
    - 1 open,
    - 2 shut,
    - 3 retaine,
    - 4 expell.
- 5 Hemoroidal Veines that come to it from the Liver and Spleen.

Things of note in the region of the belly contain-

Things

Things of note of the region of the belly contain-

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2 ned are  
1 2. s. the

7 Mesente-  
rium

- 1 called the *Megenterium*, or the Crow of some.
- 2 is the fat substance that holdeth the guts together.
- 3 keepeth the guts together, and tyeth them in their places.
- 4 is full of
  - 1 Veines mesenterij, s. sucking Veins.
  - 2 kernels mixt with the fat thereof
- 5 groweth fast to the back.
- 6 The Veins thereof are called *mesenterica vasa*, whose innumerable Veins serve to draw the *Chylus* that is made in the stomacke by the digestion, from the stomacke and guts into *vena porta*, in the hollow part of the Liver.

8 Reins  
are

- 1 called *Renes*, s. the Kidnies.
- 2 lacertous flesh.
- 3 Two in number.
- 4 tied fast to the backe.
- 5 like to the Kidnies of a Cow.
- 6 placed
  - 1 on each side within towards the backe of the nethermost or twelfth spondile of the brest, or very neere thereunto.
  - 2 the right ever higher then the left.
  - 3 with fat about them, ever to temper the heat made about them, by sharpnesse of the urine, &c.
- 7 made
  - 1 to cleanse the blood from watry superfluities.
  - 2 with two fine passages, the one to
    - 1 draw the watry part of the blood from *venacelis*, by the emulgent veins to the Kidnies.
    - 2 send the urine to the bladder which passage is called *porus ureticus*.
- 8 of harder flesh then any other member for two causes, s. the better to
  - 1 resist the sharpnesse of the urine without hurt.
  - 2 Alter and cleanse the urine.

Things of note of the region of the belly contained, be these 12. i. the

- 1 called *Vesica*.
- 2 Spermatick.
- 3 compound with many Veines and Arteries, &c.
- 4 cold. 5 dry.
- 6 made of two Panicles.
- 7 Carnous, or fleshy on the neck.
- 9 Bladder is 

{	8 pla-	1 Men,	}	betweene the share	{	1 Longaon,
	ced	2 Women,		bone and		2 The Matrix.
- 9 The receptacle of urine.
- 10 A pint or more.
- 10 Spermatick vessels, 2. 

{	1 called <i>vasa seminaria</i> ,	}	2 Come from <i>venaelis</i> and <i>arteria magna</i> .
	Some		bring fit blood for it to the testicles, to be there changed into Sperme.
- Some 

{	pasle from the testicles	{	1 Men into the yar
	to cast the Sperme from them, in		2 Women into the bot-tome of the Matrix.
- 1 the 

{	1 neck	}	is called	{	1 <i>Cervix uteri</i> ,
	2 port		2 <i>Vulva</i> .		
- 11 Matrix 

{	1 cold,	}	}
	2 dry,		
- 2 is 

{	3 Spermatick,	}	}
	4 compound of		
- 5 placed betweene Langaon and the Bladder.
- 6 much like the Bladder in forme.
- 7 The field of mans generation. 

{	1 first	}	}	}	
	2 next				1 principall members
	3 last				2 bones and Cartilages.
- 3 Embreon in which the 

{	4 <i>Secundine</i> is the Panicle or Wrapper in which the child lieth.
	5 Rest of these things that might be here spoken of, concerning these matters for brevity I omit.

12 parts below.

The twelfth of the parts below without froth are the

- 1 Groines } 1 or flanks called *Inguine*, or *Emunctories*, the cleansing place of the Liver.
- } 2 are full of Glandules or Kernels.
- 2 Yard. } 1 called *virgam*.
- } 1 he is } 1 called *glans*,
- } 2 whose } 2 true and simple *flesha*.
- } 2 utter loose skin that covereth over the head of it, is called *præputium*.
- } 1 called *Scrotum*.
- 3 Cods } 1 *Dedimus*, i. the hollow string that holdeth the stone.
- } 2 contayneth in the } 2 Testicles, i. the stones.
- } these sixe } 3 *Dartas*, i. the Panicle that covereth the stone
- } things, i. the } next within the *Dedim*.
- } 4 *Erythroida*, i. the next thin covering within the *Dartas*.
- } 5 *Epididimis*, is a Glandell that cleaveth to the upper part of each stone.
- } 6 Seminary vessels, that erect the seed from the stones into the Yard.

Of the Anatomy of the thigh and great legge, which reacheth from the Pin-bone to the top of the toes.

- 1 Thigh bone } 1 one } 1 called *femora*, or *coxa*,
- } have. } 2 it reacheth from the pin-bone to the knee,
- } 2 the other parts as that of the great arme.
- } 1 On whirle bone } 1 *rotula genu*,
- } on the knee called } 2 The knee pan.
- } 2 that reach from the knee to the Ankle.
- 2 Shank } 2 bones } 2 called *focile* or *Tibia*,
- } have } 1 *majus*.
- } } 2 *minus*.
- } 3 The greatest is the shin-bone, whose nether end maketh the inner Ankle, least standeth on the outside of the legge from the gartering place under the knee downe to the utter ancle, the nether end of it maketh utter Ankle.

3 4. Veines, see 5.

The

2 Shank-have } 4 Veins to be opened by Phlebotomy, } *i. Vene.* } 1 *Popletica, i.* the Veine vider the ham.  
 } 2 *Saphena,* } is on } 1 in } side of the  
 } 3 *Sciatica,* } the } 2 out } Ankle.  
 } 4 *Kenalis, i.* the veine that lyeth between the  
 } little Toe and the next to it.

The great Legge is divided into three parts *i.* the

- 3 Foot have } 1 *Os Talus, i.* the bone next under the focils of the Legge,  
 26 bones, *i.* } 2 *Os Calcis,* the heele bone, it is joynd behind to *os Talus,*  
 } under it.  
 } 3 *Os naviformis, i.* } 1 the shiplike bone, *i.* the bone of the instep.  
 } 2 is joynd to *Os Talus,* under the fore part  
 } of it.  
 } 4 *Ossa Raffita } 1 On called *Cubiforme, i.* the square Dye-  
 } } *pedis,* be 4, *i.* } bone in the inside of the heart of the foot.  
 } } 2 Three called *Chalcoidea.*  
 } 5 *Ossa planta pedis,* be five small bones in the plant of the  
 } foot, reaching from the aforelaid foure bones to the bones  
 } of the Toes.  
 } 6 of the } 1 next below joyning to those five bones last  
 } Toes are } above laid.  
 } 2 fourteen *i.* } 1 Two in the great }  
 } } 2 Three in each other } Toe.  
 } 4 Bones of the great Legge from } 1 on in the thigh.  
 } the hip downwards are 30, *i.* } 2 one on the knee.  
 } } 3 Two in the Legge from the knee  
 } } to the ancle.  
 } } 4 six and twenty in the instep and  
 } } foot.  
 } 5 Other parts are like those of the great Arme.*

*Laus DEO.*

FINIS.

ham.  
of the  
icle.  
between the  
of the Legge,  
to *Talus*,  
of the instep  
the fore part  
square Dye-  
of the foot.  
plant of the  
t. the bones  
ve bones last  
} Toe.  
er  
from the knee  
the instep and

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